The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,616.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
...including postage	"	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	"	28 0
...including postage	"	36 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	"	16 0
...including postage	"	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	"	6 0
...including postage	"	7 12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	"	2 8
Third Ditto	"	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	"	0 2 As. per

Line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 " "
Third and succeeding	2 " "

In the native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

VASUDEVA—April 27th, at "D. D. Hall," 484, Girgaum, Mr. Vasudeva Narayen, late of the Elphinstone College, of piles, aged 47 years, deeply regretted by a large number of friends, ryots, and relations.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
" Muscat	8th	22nd	" Bushire	23rd	6th
" B. Abbas	11th	25th	" Lingah	26th	9th
" Lingah	12th	26th	" B. Abbas	28th	11th
" Bushire	16th	29th	" Muscat	2nd	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	7th	16th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 455 tons, and 90 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched as above on 3rd May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

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The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 455 tons, and 90 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched as above on 3rd May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following days:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Calcutta	1 & 15	
" Carwar	3	16	" Bimlipatam	4	18
" Mangalore	3	17	" Vizagapatam	5	19
" Cannanore	4	18	" Coconada	5	19
" Calicut	4	18	" Madras	9	23
" Cochin	5	19	" Negapatam	10	24
" Tuticorin	7	21	" Galle	15	
" Colombo	8	20	" Colombo		27
" Galle			" Tuticorin		28
" Negapatam	10	24	" Cochin	15	29
" Madras	13	27	" Calicut	16	30
" Coconada	15	29	" Cannanore	17	31
" Vizagapatam	15	30	" Mangalore	18	1
" Bimlipatam	16	30	" Carwar	18	2
Arrive Calcutta	20		Arrive Bombay	20	

The Steam Ship "SATARA," 1,250 tons, 300 H. P., Commander G. M. Reyes, will be despatched as above on 3rd May at noon.

The Steamer leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st of the month, after exchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Belligherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transhipp to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun. Oolwa.	Rewas.	Karanja.	Dhurumtar.
	FARES.			
	Rs. As.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtar Ferry will leave every morning at 9 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9.30 A. M.

From Dhurrumtar and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry	" Sunday.	Beypore	" Sunday.
Vingorla	" Sunday.	Calicut	" Sunday.
Goa	" Monday.	Tellicherry	" Monday.
Carwar	" Monday.	Cannanore	" Monday.
Coompta	" Tuesday.	Mangalore	" Tuesday.
Mangalore	" Tuesday.	Compta	" Wednesday.
Cannanore	" Wednesday.	Carwar	" Wednesday.
Tellicherry	" Wednesday.	Goa	" Wednesday.
Calicut	" Wednesday.	Vingorla	" Thursday.
Beypore	" Wednesday.	Ratnagherry	" Thursday.
Cochin	" Arr. Thursday.	Bombay	" Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, proceeding from Cochin to Colombo, and Madras.

The "Lord Clyde" will leave Cochin on Saturday the 4th proximo

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company have intend despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned dates during the present and ensuing months:—

April 29th.
May 4th, 14th, 20th, and 24th.

For particulars of Freight and Passage Money apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Limited) new and first class Ship "HYDRABAD" 1,320 Tons Register, has superior accommodation for 1st Class Passengers, to sail positively first week in May, direct for Liverpool.

For Passage apply to the undersigned or Captain on board

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Sassoon Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, Bombay, 11th April 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "FLEUR DE LIS," from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Fleur de Lis*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "WATER WITCH," Captain Brown, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expence and risk of those concerned.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Water Witch*.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existed between the undersigned CURSETJEE FRAMJEE DHONDY, and EDULJEE FRAMJEE DHONDY as General Merchants and Shopkeepers under the name of C. FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, has THIS DAY been dissolved by mutual consent.

The interest and responsibility of Cursetjee Framjee Dhondy, has ceased from THIS DAY in the said firm.

Eduljee Framjee Dhondy, now the sole Partner of the said firm, will pay off the debts and receive all the outstandings of the said firm up to THIS DAY.

CURSETJEE FRAMJEE DHONDY.
EDULJEE FRAMJEE DHONDY.

Bombay, 24th April 1867.

WITH reference to the above advertisement I, the undersigned EDULJEE FRAMJEE DHONDY, will carry on the said business under the style and firm of FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, and hope that the liberal support and patronage which has been hitherto given to this establishment will be continued.

THE LONDON JOURNAL contains Original and Domestic Novels by the first Authors of the day—Short Tales—Poems—Educational and Social Essays—Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World—Tables of Useful Receipts of every kind—Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries—Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published of Public Accounts — Population — Emigration—Health—Military, Naval, and Commercial Affairs — Valuable General Statistical Information—Articles of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events—Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes—A voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic.

ROGERS & Co., Chemists.

NOTICES.

THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—The Office of the above has been THIS DAY removed from No. 7 Church Street, to No. 14 Byramjee Homejee's Lane behind the Town Barracks.

ARDASHEV JAMSHEDJEE,
CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE SETNA,
C. RUSTOMJEE SETNA,
} Liquidators.

Bombay, 16th April 1867.

THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—ALL DEBTORS to the above Company are hereby requested to pay the amount of their debts forthwith to the Liquidators at their office No. 14 Byramjee Homejee's Lane, and all persons or bodies corporate claiming to be Creditors of the said Company are hereby requested to lodge their claims accompanied by the relative vouchers at said office without delay.

ARDASHER JAMSHEDJEE,
CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE SETNA,
C. RUSTOMJEE SETNA,
} Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th April 1867.

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA'S ESTATE.—The Trustees of the Estate of Mr. BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA having Assets on hand sufficient for the payment of a first Dividend, hereby give NOTICE to all his CREDITORS who have signed the TRUST DEED that they are required to appear in person or by duly constituted Attorney before the undersigned with full particulars of their Claims, and to prove the same before the 15th of May 1867, shortly after which date the dividend will be payable to Indian Creditors as will be notified hereafter by advertisement.

Creditors in China England and elsewhere than in India must similarly prove their Claims before the Attorneys of the Trustees at the several places where Attorneys have been appointed, previously to the 15th June 1867. The dividend to Creditors other than Indian Creditors will be payable in Bombay on and after the 15th July 1867.

All Creditors who have not signed the Trust Deed are hereby warned that unless they execute the same and prove their claims within the times above limited, they will be excluded from all benefit of the Trust, and that, as regards them, Mr. B. F. Cama has expressed his intention of taking thebenefit of the Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in India.

J. BEATTIE,
JAMES HOSSACK,
DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA,
Trustees of the above Estate.

6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

DELICIOUS COOLING BEVERAGES may be produced with Crosse and Blackwell's Fruits Syrups. A variety of these prepared, from Fresh English Fruits, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

PURE MILK.—GRIMWADE'S DESICCATED MILK, has been for many years past in large demand for its purity and freedom from adulteration; and has repeatedly elicited the highest commendations of the Faculty. It is largely employed in Government Invalid Troop Ships, and for the preparation of Infant's food is unquestionably of great value.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

CHOLERA MEDICINES.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to recommend the Public providing themselves with a safe remedy for Cholera and Dysenteric complaints. The following have been found most useful:—

Dr. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne (the original).
Treacher and Co's. Anti-Cholera Mixture.
This proved an invaluable specific in alimentary derangements, and on board Company or House should be without it where there are many employés.
Dr. Leith's Cholera Mixture, with and without Opium.
Warburg's Fever Tincture.
Pogson's Dysentery and Diarrhœa Powder.
T. & Co. would also advise householders to use about their premises a disinfectant. The undermentioned have been found useful:—
Condy's Fluid.
Sir W. Burnett's Fluid.
McDougall's Powder.
And Beaufoy's Concentrated Solution of Chloride of Soda and Lime, &c., &c.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nazda* the following Goods made expressly to order:—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satica, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.
Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.
Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.
Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo Brown, White and Straw Colored Sucksskin, Canvas and Arill Boots and Shoes.
Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.
Napblian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather.
Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish Pile and Fancy Slippers,
All orders promptly attended to. Terms—Cash.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard Works, with a list of Bohn's Publications reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per *City of Canton*, a small Parcel of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

Recently to hand per *Michael Scott* and other Ships, a Fresh Stock of ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Boiler Plates, Rivetts, Angle and T Iron.
Cast and Double Sheer Steel.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Steam, Bullock Power and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Travelling Cranes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gates and Railings.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work for Verandahs.
Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware or General Ironmongery Goods.

For W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 7th March, 1867.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—IN LIQUIDATION.—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Association held THIS DAY it was unanimously resolved as follows:—

That this Meeting be adjourned until THURSDAY the 2nd day of May next, at the same place and hour, for the purpose of allowing seven days further Notice of the objects of the meeting to be given by advertisement.

Notice is accordingly hereby given that an adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Association will be held at the registered Office of the Company in Bombay on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes viz:—

1. To pass a resolution fixing the rate of remuneration to be paid to the Liquidator.

2. To pass an Extraordinary resolution in the words or to the effect following viz:—

That the Liquidator of the said Association be and he is hereby authorized to compromise all Calls and liabilities to Calls, debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any contributory or alleged contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon with power for the Liquidator to take any Security for the discharge of such debts and liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such debts or liabilities.

JOHN SMITH, Liquidator.

Bombay, 23rd April 1867.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 Apollo Street, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE
DRAUGHT PORTER } or Ard and Ard
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers.

Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

TO SMOKERS.—No. II. Choice and real Manilla CIGARS and CHEROOTS at *Rs.* 40 per 1,000. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
7, Forbes Street.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

WHATMAN'S ANTIQUARIAN DRAWING PAPER, a small supply just received by Steamer.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

WHATMAN'S DOUBLE ELEPHANT DRAWING PAPER, a supply just received by Steamer.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY is now open at No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

Cartes de Visite at Rs. 18 per dozen, and ½ dozen Rs. 10.
Cabinet Pictures at Rs. 30 per dozen.
Portraits and Groups, 5 in by 6, Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. do. 10 by 12, Rs. 50 per dozen.

Large sizes by appointment. Life size Busts, coloured or plain; Views of all the most interesting parts of Western India, Native Characters, &c. Studio open from 9 to 4 or earlier by previous appointment.

D. SYKES,
Operator and General Manager.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—TREACHER AND Co. (LIMITED) have just received the following:—

A selection of STEREOSCOPIC LENSES.
Single and double CARD DE VISITE LENSES.
Triplet LENSES.
PORTRAIT LENSES by Ross and Dallineyer.
Portrait CAMERAS.
Large BACK GROUNDS in oil for the studio.
Frames for OPAL PRINTING, &c. &c.
A large assortment of first class PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS and SUNDRIES, always in stock.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, Byculla.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Patock
Benoit,
Courvoisier Brothers } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches.

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks, having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.—The Proprietors of this HOTEL, the first established and best known in Bombay, have the honour to inform their Patrons and the Public, that it has recently been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved and enlarged; no expense having been spared to render it a suitable and comfortable residence for European Ladies and Gentlemen and Families.

The HOPE HALL HOTEL stands in the midst of an extensive and beautiful Compound, nicely cultivated and intersected by broad and well kept Walks, and Drainage which no Hotel in Bombay possesses to the same extent. The Proprietors beg especially to call the attention of the Public to the advantages offered by the detached Bungalows in the Compound; the number of these has lately been increased, as they are found peculiarly adapted for the comfort and privacy of Families. Cleanliness in every respect is most carefully attended to.

The Proprietors can confidently say there is no Hotel in Bombay where the Table is better or more abundantly supplied or where the Wines provided are of better quality.

There is a Table d'Hôte at 7 P. M.; but Dinners can be served in Private Rooms at any hour if required.

Horses and Carriages can be had on the premises.

The Hotel is within convenient distance of the Railway Stations and Bunders.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Proprietors.

Mazagon, 20th Feb., 1867.

Just published, price 1 Rupee, New Edition, by post, 1 Rupee 2 Annas.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or How to Live, and What to Live For; Explanatory of the Mysteries of Man's Existence, and the various Phenomena of Life. With instructions for securing Health and Strength and Remarks on the Treatment of Diseases of Tropical Climates and Disorders incidental to Sedentary Life.

By DR. LA'MERT, and DR. L. LA'MERT, 37 BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

DR. L. LA'MERT has arrived in Bombay, and may be consulted personally or by letter, from 9 till 6 at his residence, 4 Hornby Row, Fort (next door to Mr. Gabriel the Dentist.)

DIRECT FROM NICE.—A consignment of French Essences, by the celebrated manufacturers Warrick Frères (whose preparations have long been known to the perfumery trade as of unequalled quality and delicacy) comprising

JOCKEY CLUB, Frangipanni,
MILLEFLEURS, Rose,
MARECHALE, Rose Geranium,
MOUSSELINE, Portugal,
HELIATROPE, Patchouli;

and Messrs. W's exquisite speciality "LA REINE DES ALPES," now offered to the public of India for the first time.

In bottles containing a quarter imperial pint at Rs. 3 each. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.
ILFRACOMBE, DEVONSHIRE.

LADIES' SEMINARY ESTABLISHED IN 1840

THE MISSES WILLS, from their long experience in training and educating young Ladies, beg respectfully to solicit the attention of those Parents and Guardians who are desirous of giving their Children the advantage of an English Education, to their establishment at Woodville House, Ilfracombe, which is situated on the southern shore of the Bristol Channel (and according to the Registrar General's statement) is the healthiest of the seaport towns. It is a fashionable wateringplace, the climate is peculiarly salubrious and bracing, and the scenery truly picturesque. First Class Masters attend the School for the languages &c. &c., and the unremitting solicitude for the Pupils' comforts and enjoyments, render it a happy home.—References in Ilfracombe and the neighbourhood to the Parents of Children, and also kindly permitted to

The Rev. Geo. Waterman, Clarendon Villas, Torr's Park.
The Rev. J. E. Taylor, Clarence-place.
J. Howland Esq., Torr's Villa.

Also in Bombay to

R. A. PASSMORE, Esq., of Messrs. Passmore & Co., who will be happy to afford every information and particulars, as to terms &c., or by letter to the

MISSES WILLS,
Woodville House, Ilfracombe, Devonshire,
England.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c., Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scrf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Solitaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanbuin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Ware; Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnaies Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Ocular Glasses; Oil Painting; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variey of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for April—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in an English family. Pleasantly situated at Byculla. Terms moderate, apply to "W." Office of this paper.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

Black Finest Pouchong, 3 bundles in 1 lb.	Rs.	1 8
Souchong, 1 lb. tin		2 0
Rose Pekoe		1 12
Orange Pekoe		1 8
Hyson Green		2 0
Flowery Pekoe		2 0
Congou		1 4

Apply to BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE,
13th April, 1867. Auctioneers.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to intimate that they have THIS DAY commenced business on their own account as Iron and General Hardware Merchants.

Orders for

Bar Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast, Sheer and Blister Steel.
Nails, Rivets, Bolts and Nuts.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Contractors Tools.
Galvanized Iron and Fittings for do., and
Hardware generally.

Will have prompt and careful attention.

No. 22, Marine Street, Bombay, 1st April 1867

THE following passage is required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

IN conformity with a Resolution passed on the 15th March 1867 by the Board of Directors of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS a Branch has been established in London, 13, Leaden Hall Street, E. C.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866 and of the MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that Honourable Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP has fixed TUESDAY, the 30th day of April instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his chambers in the Court-house of the High Court at Bombay as the time and place for the appointment of an Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 22nd April 1867.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Petitioners' Credit.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 6th May next at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company in David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

1st. To receive a Joint Report of the Board of Directors, and Auditors, made under Clause CV. of the Company's Articles of Association.

2nd. To pass a Special Resolution to the effect that the Company be wound up either voluntarily or by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court as may be determined upon.

In the event of a resolution to wind up being carried,

3rd. To appoint one or more Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. K. JOHNSON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 18th April 1867.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 29th instant at 3 P. M.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 18th April 1867.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN with reference to the proposed Liquidation of the above Company, that all shares on which DEMANDS or CALLS with INTEREST is not paid before the 30th day of April instant, will be forthwith FORFEITED.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers

Bombay, 11th March, 1867.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS, Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June, 1866.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

ACT XIX. of 1857.—In the matter of the BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the above Company are requested forthwith to pay their several DEBTS, and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS are hereby required to forward their Claims and Vouchers for adjustment to the undersigned, at No. 6 Rampart Row, Bombay.

HENRY GAMBLE,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS for the supply, for one year, of Wax Cloth, Wrapping Cloth, Country Sealing Wax, Twine, Gunny, Dammer, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received on the 1st May 1867 at 12 o'clock noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees 500 which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the Articles to be supplied and forms of Tender can be seen, and further particulars known by personal application at this office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

By order of the Postmaster General,
C. A. STUART, Postmaster,
Bombay, General Post Office, April 1867.

NOTICE.—GENERAL TRANSIT AGENCY FROM POONA TO ALL PARTS OF THE PRESIDENCY.—W. J. WINDSOR begs to inform the Public that he has THIS DAY OPENED a TRANSIT AGENCY OFFICE at POONA, for the SUPPLY of CARTS, TATTOOS, COOLIES, &c., from Poona to any part of the Presidency, for the transport of Goods.

W. J. WINDSOR is prepared to receive charge of Stores arriving from Bombay by rail, for Merchants and others at Poona and at Outstations, and will guarantee their speedy despatch to their destination, if consigned to him, or on being empowered by letter to receive charge of the same, either by the Sender from Bombay, or the Owners at Outstations.

Palkee and Tattoo Dawks to and from Mahableshwur will also be supplied by him, with the sanction of the Superintendent. All applications for the Hire of Palkees, Phætons; &c., from Mahableshwar, should be made through the Mahableshwar Station Dawk Manager, Mr. John Myatt.

W. J. WINDSOR has appointed Agents at Mahableshwur all along the line from Poona, to prevent any inconvenience or delay to Passengers, and he trusts to be favoured with the patronage of the Public.

W. J. WINDSOR intends running from the 1st March a Dhunney and Country Cart Dawk, between Mahableshwur and Poona, to run daily, so as to facilit

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET extremely dull; nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,160,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,600 per share.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	80 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	100	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	98 per sh.
2,400,000	200	200	Rs6 p.s	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company ...	90 per share.
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ...	10 per share.
400,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	186 per share.
800,000	200	25	.....	China Bank ...	15 per share.
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	31 ex-div.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	2	Delhi and London ...	No quotation.
400,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China ...	14 p share.
2,750,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank ...	89 p ct p.c.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India ...	112 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank ...	75 p ct p.c. ex-di.
800,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of In ...	63 per share
.....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	56 per share. [ni

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	...	...	...	Rs. 10-8-0.
Bank of England Notes	...	...	...	10-
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	225
Carolus	...	...	...	220
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	220
German Crown	...	...	...	210
Five-Franc Pieces	...	...	...	222
Bar Silver 11oz.	...	...	...	1-8-8-0
Good Leaf	...	...	...	16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	...	...	...	15- 0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 27TH APRIL.

	OLD	NEW.	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned			225 to 230
Dholleras			170 to 175
Bhowngunge			
Comrawuttee			120 to 125
Akote			
Compta			180 to 190
Vingorla			170 to 180
Comrawuttee			190 to 210
Akote			
Khandeish			180 to 200
Barsee			
Dholleras			210 to 215
Bhownuggur			
Hingunghaut			230 to 235
Broach			210 to 215
Veravul			180 to 185
Vingorla			210 to 215
Compta			230 to 235
Dharwar Sawginned			240 to 250

Ready Sales..... 700 Candies.
For Future Delivery...1,100 Candies.
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 27.

Pottinger, Captain B. H., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Gabbett, Captain N. D., Royal Artillery and Commissary of Ordnance, on leave.
Stewart, Captain R. C., Nagpore Force, on duty, from Madras.
Ducat, Lieut. C. H., 109th Foot, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 27.

Macnaghten, Captain 2nd Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Poona.
Johnson, Lieut. H. S., Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Neilgherry Hills.
Elliott, Assistant Surgeon W. C., H. M.'s 7th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, to Neilgherry Hills.
Stewart, Captain R. C., Nagpore Force, on duty, to Kamptee.
Brown, Captain 22nd Foot, to join, to Poona.
Ducat, Lieut. C. H., 109th Foot, to rejoin, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 26th April, 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The following appointments are made:—

2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I.—Captain J. M. Boyd, Staff Corps, to officiate as Quarter Master.

13th Regiment N. I.—Captain G. R. Hodgson, 3rd Dragoon Guards, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be wing subaltern.

The following temporary appointments are made:—

25th Regiment N. I. I.—Major Eales to officiate as second in command, and Captain W. A. Park, Cadre 3rd Europeans, as wing officer, during the absence of Major Fairbrother, on medical certificate or until further orders.

Captain Kettlewell proceeded to Belgaum at the public expense.

The following medical arrangements are ordered:—

Assistant Surgeon Nolan, M. S., to General duty, Bombay Garrison; Assistant Surgeon R. Cowell, to general duty Northern division; Assistant Surgeon M. Heffernan, to general duty, Poona Division; Assistant Surgeon John Simpson, M. D., to general duty, Bombay Garrison; and Assistant Surgeon S. O. B. Banks, to general duty, Poona Division; Assistant Surgeons Cowell, Heffernan, and Banks, to travel at the public expense.

BENGAL.

(From the Gazette of India, April 20.)

CIVIL GENERAL ORDER.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The Rev. H. D. James, having completed 10 years' service as a junior chaplain on the Bengal Establishment on the 9th January last, is promoted to the grade of senior chaplain, with effect from that date.

Mr. A. H. Harington, B. A., is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, as a temporary arrangement, until farther orders.

Lieutenant J. A. Temple, Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Jubbulpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. Macnaghten.

The Governor General in Council has appointed Mr. Charles Parry Hobhouse, of the Bengal civil service, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, from the date on which the Hon'ble C. B. Trevor resigns the service.

The following appointments in the Central Provinces Commission are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council:—

Mr. J. H. Chisholm, Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, to be Settlement Officer of Belaspore.

Captain J. Loch, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st class.

Mr. J. Talboys Wheeler resumed charge of the office of Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, on the 11th instant.

RESIGNATIONS.

The Hon'ble W. Edwards has resigned the Civil Service.

The Governor General in Council has permitted the Hon'ble C. B. Trevor to resign the Civil Service.

The Governor General in Council has permitted Mr. R. P. Harrison to resign the Civil Service.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL.

27 Bechardass Ambaidass ... Mossop ... Liverpool, Nov. 20.
Richmond ... Wilber ... Galle, March 23.
F. Fendleton ... Pendleton ... Aden, April 6.
Veneura ... Green ... London, Dec. 9.
Lord Elphinstone (s) ... Stretton ... Cochin, April 12.
28 Sunbeer (s) ... Kurrachee, April 25.
Duncairn ... Finlay ... Liverpool, Nov. 15.
City of Madras ... Glasgow.
Amitrania ... Aden, March 27.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL.

27 H. M.'s Coromandel (s) ... Carew ... Kurrachee.
And (s) ... Barlow ... Aden and Suez.
Coringa (s) ... Turner ... Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Rival ... Nacoda ... Cochin.
Richard Ryland ... Cameron ... Liverpool.
Kim-too-Hong ... Davidson ... Hongkong.
Staverton ... Keats ... Liverpool.
Tilly (s) ... Fiatts ... Colombo and Madras.
Tapton (s) ... Drewitz ... Mandavie.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, R. Curling, bound to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Heleebus*, D. Barclay, bound to Liverpool.

FREIGHTS.

(From Messrs. Blay & Mackintosh's Circular.)

THE strong demand for tonnage at improved rates which we have noticed for these last few mails, has been well supported, and disengaged vessels ready for receiving cargo have become so scarce that unless large arrivals of tonnage takes place speedily, very high rates will have to be paid for shipments to go forward before the commencement of the South-West Monsoon.

We quote closing rates very firm as follows:—

For *London.*—The *Northumbrian*, 571 tons, is a full ship; the *Edwin Fox*, 892 tons, conveying Troops, has secured all the cargo she requires at very full rates; any other vessel taking this berth will meet with fair despatch at paying rates.

For *Liverpool.*—The adverse accounts received by wire since the date of our last report of the position of the home Cotton Market owing to the threatening state of politics on the Continent, has not influenced our Freight Market; as the large purchases already made of the staple for which tonnage has not yet been provided; with the very few vessels immediately available have more than counteracted the decline looked for and ships on the berth have been eagerly sought after at very full rates; the following have made engagements at from £1 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d and will meet with early despatch. *Merwanjee Framjee*, 1,065 tons; *Dilkurree* 1,253, tons; *Sandringham*, 1,116 tons; *Emmaides*, 1,096 tons; *Sam Mendel*, 1,033 tons; *Picture*, 1,200 tons; *Helvellyn*, 1,017 tons; *Beaman Uhanna*, 1,178 tons; *Lady Palmerston*, 1,200 tons; *Bayard*, 1,319 tons; *Princess Somerset*, 852 tons.

Overland Route.—Tonnage in the vessels of both the Steam Companies carrying Cotton via this route have been eagerly taken up at £7-10-0 per ton of 40 cubic feet. The *Nasik*, which left on the 16th, carried 3,300 bales; the *Ganga* on the 20th 4,300 bales, and the *Azof* on the 27th instant, with 1,800, the steamer with our present Mail 1,500 bales.

For Havre.—There has been a good demand; the *Lord Macaulay*, 823 tons, has been bertined, securing a full cargo at £3-13-0 to £4-0-0. This vessel will have very quick dispatch.

For Bremenhaven.—The *Stinchar*, 258 tons, has been chartered to load a full cargo of Cotton at £4-0-0 per ton.

For China.—There has been some enquiry but the vessel berthed already will no doubt meet the demand.

Country Employment.—There is no demand, locally owned vessels fully meeting the requirements of the trade.

Prospects.—Looking at the quantity of Cotton contracted for under European orders, and to go forward before the monsoon and the limited tonnage in port, we do not see that there can be any decline on present rates unless political affairs on the Continent assume a more alarming form; even it would be just possible that resales might be ordered here. This course would materially reduce the quantity of Cotton for immediate shipment, and place many rclets on the markets which would injuriously affect freights.

We quote:—

For London	Cotton	£3 5 0
	Seeds	£1 10 0
	Cases, &c.	£5 0 0
For Liverpool	Cotton	£3 5 0 to £3 7 6
	Seeds	£0 10 0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEARLY READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

FOR APRIL.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON—"AUNT SALLY."
AUNT SALLY—Mr. Massey.
1st Player—Young Bengal.
2nd do. Miss Bombay, very tired and sleepy.
3rd do. Mrs. Madras fast asleep.

THE TRUE, THRILLING, SENSATIONAL, AND STARTLING DELINEATION OF THE ADVENTURES OF AN UNSOPHISTICATED COOMBEE WITH A "LIVE" SHELL.

HALF PAGE, 1st Tableau—He findeth and bringeth home the shell in triumph!*

HALF PAGE, 2nd Tableau—His friends and *He* are met together to witness the result of igniting the shell!!

HALF PAGE, 3rd Tableau—The shell ignited!!!

QUARTER PAGE.—Our Friend, the ingenious Mr. Jones, has a new invention.

WHOLE PAGE—How our Fat Contributor went to Nagpore and came back again. *A series, to be continued.*

The Nagpore Cinderella and several other Vignettes.

Contributors are urgently requested to send in their MSS., "AT ONCE."

PURE AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED) invite the attention of the public to the superior quality and purity of their SUPER CARBONATED WATERS.

After attentive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient purifiers) and for a considerable time past used, the PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTERS; respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall.

"From the foregoing experiments it appears that these Filters of compressed charcoal, possess the power of removing sulphuretted hydrogen, and other offensive and deleterious gases from impure water; that they are also capable of abstracting to a greater or less extent a variety of *soluble organic and inorganic substances held dissolved in water*; lastly, their mechanical action is very efficient.

"The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as *the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed.*

"(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D.,
Author of Food and its Adulteration, the Water Supply of the Metropolis, &c. &c."

T. and Co. are thus enabled to offer these artificial Waters in a state of perfection hitherto unattainable.

AERATED BRIGHTON SELTZER WATER (as prepared at the Royal Spa.)

AERATED TONIC OR QUININE WATER, a refreshing draught peculiarly adapted to this climate, an agreeable bitter, gives tone to the stomach, and is especially useful in sea sickness.

AERATED LITHIA WATER, uniformly contains two or five grains of pure Carbonate of Lithia in each bottle. Made *to order* to ensure purity and freshness.

AERATED POTASH AND SODA WATERS, guaranteed to contain seven and a half grains of either Salt.

AERATED GINGERADE AND LEMONADE.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

Two table spoons full of any of these Syrups with a bottle of Soda, Potash, or Seltzer Water added, forms a most palatable and wholesome drink:—

Strawberry Syrup	Raspberry Syrup.
Black Currant do.	Red Currant do.
Pine Apple do.	Lemon do.
Ginger do.	Raspberry Vinegar, &c.

N. B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides, *to ensure the liquid covering the Corks*, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

Mineral Water Manufactory, Byculla, Bombay.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TREACHER & Co. (LD.) request attention to their terms of business, and to the advantages afforded by their *liberal discounts for prompt payment.*

TERMS.

1st.—To approved Customers three months' credit is allowed. Intending purchasers, who have had no previous dealings with the Company, are requested to enclose with their orders, remittances, or satisfactory Bombay references.

2nd.—On all accounts paid within a month, exceeding Rs. 20, discounts of 5 per cent; and on those exceeding Rs. 200 discounts of 10 per cent.; are allowed.

3rd.—All accounts extending over periods exceeding six months will be charged with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, which will be calculated to the end of each of the Company's official half-years, viz., 1st April and 1st October.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) invite particular attention to their PURVEYING DEPARTMENT, which is kept replete with the freshest stores; all perishable articles (Infants and Invalids' Food, &c., &c.) being imported by weekly Overland Mail. Arrangements have been made by the Company for WEEKLY OVERLAND SUPPLIES of HAM, BACON, AND CHEESE, to commence in May.

(N. B.—The freshness and quality of all STORES guaranteed.)

T. & Co. confidently recommend their quarterly shipment of WINES:—

SELECTED SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine ...	Rs. 42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal (Amoroso) ...	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal ...	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied ...	28	0
PORTS.		
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal ...	30	16
Second quality, Red Seal ...	24	13
CLARETS.		
Chateau Margaux ...	34	0
Chateau Leoville ...	28	0
St. Jullien ...	22	0
Medoc ...	16	9
Petit Medoc ...	12	0
CHAMPAGNES.		
Packed especially for India.		
Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co., (expected.)	44	24
Jules (the original) Mumm's best dry ...	44	24
Sillery Mousseaux ...	40	22
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.		
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz ...	40	21
Sauterne, best, (expected) ...	26	0
SPIRITS.		
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen ...	30	0
Good, second quality ...	24	0
Gin, Old Tom, by Booth ...	24	0
Do. do. by Swain and Boord ...	20	12
Do. Holland, in square bottles, 15 bottles in case)	30	0
Whiskey, Kinahans LL ...	21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica, (imported by ourselves)	20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottle ...	42	0
Maraschino di Zara ...	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil) ...	30	0
Absynthe (Neunburg) ...	24	0
Vermouth (Noilly Prat and Co.) ...	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen) ...	30	15
Ginger Wine, by Crabbie ...	20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy ...	24	12
BEERS.		

Allsopp's, by Friend.
Bass', by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's (expected.)

STOUTS AND PORTERS.

Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay and Perkins, by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's, by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N. B.—Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,)
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

FOR SALE.—An elegant and roomy SOCIABLE and a thoroughly good HORSE, with HARNESS. Price for the whole Rs. 1,600. Apply to Mr. STEPHENS, Presidency Bank.

DOBBS, KIDD & Co.'s STATIONERY—The best Stationery manufactured, at London prices, see our Catalogue sent free by Post to any part of India. SOUNDY & Co.

FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.—Treatise on the principle, construction, and mode of working the PATENT DOMESTIC ICE MAKING MACHINE, with illustrations and explanatory notes showing the advantages of the improved Machines over those of the old construction. A new edition with recipes for making Cream and Water Ices, Ice Puddings, &c. &c., sent free by post on application to

SOUNDY & Co., General Importers.
Rampart Row, Bombay.

BANK OF INDIA (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the Office of the Bank of India in (Liquidation) has been REMOVED from No. 4, Church Gate Street, to No. 24, Rampart Row, above the Premises occupied by Messrs. TREACHER & Co.

Bombay, 27th April, 1867.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS received ex *Ellora.*

Prime York Hams.
Middleton Bacon.
Double Gloster Cheese and
Cheddar Cheese.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

BROWN, FRETWELL & Co.—AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED AND GLASS WARE, &c., &c., Bellasis Road.—On TUESDAY, May 7th, and following days instead of THURSDAY May the 2nd, as previously advertised, Messrs BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, a quantity of Handsome Modern Household Furniture, comprising Carved Black wood and Mahogany Circular, Telescopic, and other Tables, Dressing and Washing Tables, Ormolu Chiffoniers and Cupboards, Blackwood Do., Teapoys, Hatstands, Couches, Easy and other Chairs, Presses, Screens, Whatnots, Toilet Glasses, Pictures, Glass and Plated Ware, &c., &c.

Several valuable Oil Paintings by celebrated Masters.
Two tents (if not previously disposed of.)
Invoice of French earthenware.
Flower Vases, Cups and Saucers, Dinner Services, &c., &c., &c.
Invoice of French Boots and Shoes.
" " English Do. Do.
" " French Toys,
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Bombay, 27th April 1867.

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Byculla, 27th April, 1867.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1867.

WE have not had time till to-day to notice the extravagant attempt of the *Times of India*, in an article which appeared in Thursday's issue of that journal, to attribute the ruin of Bombay to the *Bombay Gazette*. If we were not aware that our contemporary holds levity to be the worst of crimes, we should almost venture to suppose that he is joking when he says he "can "put" his "finger on the writer to whom we owe "it very largely that Bombay has been ruined." At all events, we will do him the justice to think that he has still some remnant of sanity left, and does not himself believe in the truth of the charge he brings against this journal. He merely repeats at second hand, in his eagerness to injure us, an accusation first forged, at the meeting of the Back Bay Reclamation Company in August last, by Mr. Michael Scott, the Chairman of the Company, who solemnly declared it to be his concientious belief that the wild speculation in the Company's shares which went on in 1864-65 had been caused by the *Gazette's* vehement denunciations of the promoters of the Back Bay job. One cannot blame a drowning man for clutching at straws, but, if Mr. Scott had been capable at the moment of calm reflection, he must have considered that such a charge, to have any weight, should not have been made for the first time *after* Back Bay shares had fallen to a discount. If, in June 1864, when the shares were issued to the lucky allottees, the promoters had solemnly warned the public not to be misled by the *Gazette* into thinking the concession they had obtained from Government was so valuable as to make the shares worth Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000 premium each, Mr Scott would be justified in recalling such words of wisdom and in thus relieving himself from the burden of the odium that his former worshippers now attach to his name. But by what word of timely caution, of sober remonstrance, did the promoters of the Back Bay Job endeavour to stay the fury of the herd of speculators that followed their lead? Instead of withstanding the current, they took advantage of the opportunity offered them by the popular madness, and stimulated the gambling spirit of the community to the highest pitch by selling 400 shares by public auction at premiums which doubled their paid-up capital; and, when they had thus got two millions sterling, they put the money in the Asiatic Bank and used it as the common fund for the speculative purposes of themselves and their friends till they succeeded in involving the Bank and the Reclamation Company, together with most of the other joint stock associations in the place, in a common ruin. Is it not a pitiable sight to see these blind leaders of the blind now inventing all manner of absurd excuses to explain to their victims that it is not their fault they have all tumbled into the ditch? It is convenient for Mr. Scott and his friends now to pay us the compliment of assuming that it was the power of our leading articles which induced men to set a fabulous value on Back Bay shares. That we carried public opinion with us in those articles, and that eventually our policy became triumphant, may be true; but this victory was not gained until the clique who now reproach us had done all the mischief in their power; and in the day of their ascendancy—during the first nine months of 1864—how did they treat the *Gazette* and its counsels? Everything that we said was met with an affectation of mockery and contempt that ill disguised the rage and fear which filled the hearts of men, who, in their impotent wrath, used to send their papers back to the office in the morning torn in pieces (we are speaking of what is literally a fact,) to suggest to us what they would have liked to do to the Editor if they had only dared. The *Gazette* was never mentioned by the clique except in terms of the utmost contumely; and over and over again its local organ, the *Times of India*, complacently assured its readers that "it would indeed be strange if any respect were "paid to the writings of *these gentlemen*" (in italics)—meaning us. It is somewhat droll to find *these* other *gentlemen* now alleging that our influence over the public mind in 1864 was so overwhelming that nothing could stand against it.

We hope our readers will bear with us while we explain, as briefly as we can, what was the policy we advocated in 1864. We ought not perhaps to find much fault with the statement of the *Times of India*, that it was "writing of "this order" (that is to say, invectives against all connected with the Back Bay Job) "that laid the *fulcrum* upon which Bombay "has been overturned." Evidently, the men who are culpable are not those who unintentionally and accidentally laid the *fulcrum*, but those who worked the lever; and the gamblers who laboured to overturn Bombay would have found a *pou sto* easily enough without the assistance of our leading articles. Our contemporary no doubt meant something different from what he has expressed, and the use of the word *fulcrum* is probably only another instance of that curious felicity of illustration by which he is distinguished. But what we maintain is that we never even provided a *fulcrum* (though if we had done so unwittingly our conduct would not have been worthy of censure); and the mere fact that no one ever ascribed this evil effect to our leading articles of 1864 till the autumn of 1866 should alone be sufficient to prove the utter absurdity of the charge. When we first attacked the Back Bay Job, we did not enter into calculations as to the real value of the concession made by Government to Mr. Scott and his friends. We assumed that it was very valuable, or the promoters would not have been so eager to get it and the public would not have been so clamorous for shares; and we protested, in the name of the community, against the vicious precedent set by Government in alienating a portion of the foreshore of the island by a secret grant to influential capitalists, in defiance of the rules sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the sale of public property. Our objection was not taken on account of Back Bay alone, but because we feared that all the foreshore rights of the public might be given away in the same manner. What we wrote in our earlier essays on the subject may be said to be comprehensively summed up in the following sentence of an article, entitled "A Game of Speculation in Bombay," which was published in the London *Spectator* last September:—"It was vain at the time to point out, "that, if the value put upon the shares in the "market before they were issued was just, the "Government had been guilty of gross favouritism in making a present to the promoters of "public property for which there would have "been many bidders at public auction, and that "if the whole scheme was a stupendous folly, "designed to mislead the public and make the "fortunes of a few speculators, in that case "also the grant should have been withheld." We were not content with merely denouncing the participators in the Job; we explained in distinct and unmistakable language what plan we thought Government ought to adopt in dealing with the foreshore. Thus, in an article published on the 6th of February 1864, *four months before* the Back Bay shares were issued, we wrote—"It is, however, "*a matter of indifference to us what may "be the terms arranged. In any case* "it is, we contend, most objectionable that the "Government of Bombay should make private "contracts with local capitalists for the sale "of lands belonging to the community, more "especially when those capitalists happen "also to be men entrusted with public duties. "Sir Charles Wood's rules, that not a foot "of waste land shall be sold in India "unless it has been put up to auction, are "strictly enforced in the Mofussil; why are "they altogether ignored on Bombay? If the "Government cannot make use of its own lands, "at least, in the interest of the public, it ought "to sell them openly to the highest bidder, instead of distributing them as prizes among "the most successful intriguers and courtiers "in the Presidency. *But can any plausible "reason be stated why Government should "not itself undertake the work of reclamation?* "The money could be easily raised; and a *properly organized Board of Commissioners*, with "experienced Civil Engineers working under "them, could surely labour to as good purpose "as any Joint-Stock Company in Bombay, with "this difference to the public, that the labour "would be for the general good, and not for "the sole profit of particular individuals. Liverpool is the best managed seaport in England; "and there the docks are under the control of "Commissioners, who have succeeded in making "the dues lighter and the accommodation more "extensive than any other first class port. In "like manner, the Tyne has its River Commissioners; who build docks and quays out of a "revenue which continually increases although "the charges on ships entering the River are "not raised." We went on to give several other similar instances; but we need quote no more to show that more that three years ago, at a time when all Bombay was going mad about shares, we brought forward a project for the formation of a Harbour Board almost identical with that which now at last, when men have come to their senses, attracts so large a share of popular favour. In this, as in other matters, the whirligig of time has brought us in its revenges; and we say openly and without fear of contradiction that on every point on which we originally condemned the Back Bay Company time has fully justified our criticisms. That the contract with the Company was a Job, the fatal effect of which had been to place at the disposal of the promoters the sum of £4,000,000 (estimating the premium on the shares at Rs. 20,000) for the corruption of the community, was proved by the significant order of Government, issued towards the close of the year 1864, forbidding public servants to accept allotments of shares in Joint Stock Companies. That the policy of making secret concessions to private capitalists was in itself most injurious to the public interests, was acknowledged by the Resolution of Government, also issued before the end of 1864, that no further grants of foreshore right should be made without full and open enquiry into the claims of all applicants who chose to come forward. Yet the *Times of India* has now the impudence to pretend that the ruin of Bombay is "very largely due" to the writer whose whole policy has been thus completely justified by events.

Our contemporary does not limit himself to bringing vain accusations against us, he also claims on his own account that "the *Times of "India* pointed out the risks of the Back Bay "scheme," and in fact tried to put people on their guard against buying the shares at too high prices. How true this is may be judged from the following paragraph on the public auction sale of shares extracted from the *Times of India's* Overland Summary of July 8, 1864:—"The great Back Bay Reclamation scheme is "fairly launched, and under auspices that are "unprecedented in the history of commerce. "The shares were alloted on the 2nd inst. and "have already risen in the market to a premium "of Rs. 30,000." Not a word of reprobation, mind, but mark—"The offer of 400 shares to "public competition was *in keeping with the "public spirit that has all along been evinced by "the promoters of the scheme.* The enterprize "is one of the greatest magnitude, and it is in "the hands of our ablest and wealthiest "citizens. The scheme itself and the results of "the public sale of shares afford a striking "illustration of the wealth and public spirit "of this great city, *and an indication of the "commercial career on which it has entered.*" A very delightful career it has turned out to be! Again, in a leading article of July 23, 1864, the *Times of India* said:—"The abuse heaped "upon the promoters for the auction sale of "the four hundred shares is quite as ridiculous and puerile as the charge of jobbery. "If it affect any one it is the public who "chose to purchase the shares, *but the "public no doubt knew quite well the value of "their property.* An operation, however, which "actually doubled the value of every share of "the Reclamation Company could scarcely be "contemplated by our contemporary without "gnashing of teeth." Yet in spite of all this, and much more to the same purpose, the public is now assured that the *Gazette* wrote up the price of Back Bay shares. The truth is as we stated the other day, that, if our contemporary had helped us instead of calling us slanderers and all the Back Bay jobbers honourable men, the power of the clique would have been destroyed long before they had done irreparable injury to Bombay. Since the place has been ruined the *Times of India* has far excelled us in denunciations of the men whom it formerly delighted to honour; but was it very manful or fair to wait till the golden image had been defaced and overthrown and lay prostrate in the dust, before taking courage to hurl a lance at it? We would not ascribe to our contemporary any other motive for its fulsome adulation in days gone by than the desire to conciliate those whom it was then never weary of describing as our most honourable, and ablest, and wealthiest citizens; but the contrast between his language of 1864 and that of his recent articles reminds one of the verses about Leigh Hunt and Lord Byron:—

> Nay, fed though he was (and this makes it a dark case)
> With sops every day from the lion's own pan,
> He lifts up his leg at the noble beast's carcase,
> And—does all a dog so diminutive can.

It is much against our will that we have been compelled in this article to make frequent mention of the name of Mr. Scott. We have only done it in our own justification; and would have been glad to avoid the necessity of seeming either to taunt him with our reproaches or to insult him with our pity. We have steadily endeavoured for some time past to let by-gones be by-gones—for we have all made mistakes, and the cares of the present and the future are sufficient to engross all our time, without needless revival of disputes that had better be forgotten. But the more than "forty-parson power of hypocrisy" of the *Times of India* is enough to provoke a saint to wrath.

One word in conclusion. The *Times of India* says, what is true, that many of the arguments we used against undue concessions to the Back Bay Company are now urged by us with equal force against undue concessions to the Elphinstone Land Company. Our contemporary goes on to ask, why, if "these writers" are sincere they do not call upon the Government to buy back the Elphinstone Company's rights of foreshore

requisite outlay. Political considerations are said to stay the action of the Viceroy in carrying out the necessary works for this purpose which have been already commenced; but it is the boast of Egyptians that when they are able to be completed, Alexandria will become the maritime Queen of the East.

The following modest demand has recently reached the Egyptian Government from certain speculative London contractors. I withhold their names for obvious reasons:—"The undersigned have the honour to request His Highness Ismail Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, will be pleased to grant them permission, to construct and work a wet dock for the protection of the shipping of all nations, in the outer harbour of Alexandria, who may choose to pay dock dues for the same. It would be situated about half a mile to the westward of the landing place of the Transit Company, and be directly connected with His Highness's railway station by a short line on the same level, carried along the shore, so as to enable the goods trains to run directly alongside the ships. To shew what an immense saving the country might expect from our proposed harbour, we estimate His Highness would alone gain £20,000 per annum on his own shipments, and the reduction in price of heavy machinery. The undersigned also engage to construct, free of cost, and hand over to the Egyptian Government, a suitable building for the receipt of customs. This may either be a branch of the present one, or the principal one, as His Highness may think proper to order. The undersigned also engage to commence the construction of the above within six months after the approval of His Highness is given."

His Highness the Viceroy is expected hourly. He continues to enjoy good health. On good authority I state that he will not visit the Paris Exhibition, although costly preparations were made for his departure and to secure his reception in France. The various Consulates have been lately urging on him the propriety of paying the wages of his immense body of workmen, &c. Colonel Stanton, H. M. Consul General, gave him a few hints the other day which made him rather bilious. The Colonel told him he did not believe in H. H. sending £200,000 a month to Candia, and his employés pay being from seven to eleven months in arrears.

Galatoki Nicola (Italian Protestant), a wood merchant and shipwright for many years in Alexandria, died of internal cancer on the 7th instant. He was an enthusiastic Mason and very much respected by the community generally. A gentleman writes to me—"I was one of a large concourse of the personal friends of the late Mr. Nicola, who having known him intimately and valued him highly while living, offered him the last tribute of respect when dead; and I could not help feeling in spite of the solemnities of the religious ceremonial, that there was much left unsaid, and that the mournful rite of sepulchre was imperfect in one important particular. Would it be altogether foreign to the British or Protestant character, if we were to imitate the French in one respect. I allude to what seems to me to be the appropriate and pious custom of pronouncing, over the graves of those who have been distinguished as citizens, whether on account of their literary attainments, their eminence in art, sciences, statesmanship, masonry, or otherwise, an eulogium on the deceased. Such a tribute, at such a moment, I regard as very timely and very touching. It carries consolation to the hearts of surviving relatives, and it gives expression to the tender sorrow experienced by the friends who surround the grave. It enables them to carry from the tomb a more abiding recollection of the qualities and the actions by which the dead acquired our affection or our respect, and it adds to the ceremony of the rite. I do not like innovation for innovation's sake, nevertheless this is a suggestion I am anxious to see acted upon, for the precedent if established, would soon be followed.

I have also to announce the death of Count Sala, the Inspector General of the Suez Canal Company. I must write something of this estimable French gentleman in my next. He died on the 9th instant. His remains were followed by a multitude of loving friends. At the grave a very solemn and affecting discourse was delivered by H. E. Scima Bey. I give you the last few words as far as I have been able to remember them. Scima is an Arab but he spoke in French. "Permettez moi (he said.) donc de me croire votre organe en disant à cet ami tout regretté. Adieu, tendre et doux ami! adieu, homme de bien! tu es rentré dans le sein de la justice Sereine dont tu etais parmi nous une manifestation; que nos regrets montent avec toi vers le ciel comme pour te faire cortege et chanter ta louange.—En retour maintient sur nous ton influence salutaire; que ta memoire nous serve de flambeau comme faisait jusqu'ici ton exemple; ton esprit nous inspire et je croirai l'honorer moi-même si je sais m'en montrer digne.—Adieu ami! adieu!"

Bourrée's instructions respecting Crete have transpired. H. E. told the Grand Vizier of course that Crete should be ceded to Greece. The answer to the French Minister was no, although given courteously. The Vizier justified his reply by saying the insurrection was virtually at an end, and that the Porte in concert with the delegates now in the capital were preparing reforms as would afford satisfaction to the Cretans. That was not the end of the French mission. But the representatives of the other Powers, England excepted, said as the Sultan had agreed to act on the advice of the French Minister, an armistice should be proclaimed and the issue of "autonomy under the Porte," or cession to Greece be fairly decided by a plebiscite taken under the surveillance of a Foreign Commission.

Mustapha Pasha has failed as Commander-in Chief in Greece, and returned the other day to Constantinople, never again to resume military power.

The arbitration of Lord Lyons in the affair of the *Principe Tommase* has resulted in an award of 79,000 francs damages to the owners of the steamer against the Porte.

Rumours of conspiracies amongst the population of Stamboul are becoming more and more general. Some say they are directed against the Government, and others say against the Christian population.

There are also rumours here that on Good Friday the Greeks intend to make a mid-day demonstration of their feelings towards the Vice-demon the part he has taken in the Candian war. Fortunately for Candrian Greeks are not particular: so The Alexiness had better look out.

His Highness it is said that a spurt of "energy"

From Syra of a couple of vessels belonging to on the part blockading squadron on the Cretan the Turkish the chief local incident of interest, coast forms that made a second successful run to The *Arcadia* Sphakia and then left Syra for the the coast of S the women and children she had Piræus with Island. The following morning the the taken off the *Hydra* left for the Island of that Greek steamominally for Piræus, with a cargo of name, but and ammunition for transhipment into provisions a on her return to Hydra from the *Arcadia*. The Turkish corvette *Ishenderia* mainland, pursuit; seeing which, the *Hydra* steerstarted in Piræus instead, and reached that port ed for the with the Turk close astern. A corressafely, but writes from the Piræus that the accompondent ments being insufficient at that port, the *Arcadia* has taken them to Ægina, under escort of the frigate *Hellas*. The appearance of the two Turkish corvettes off the port had elicited a note from the Government of Photidas Bey, the Ottoman Minister, intimating to him that the *Hellas* would be so sent to escort the *Arcadia*, and notifying if the Turks molested the latter vessel, the *Hellas* would show fight, leaving the responsibility of what might follow to those who had provoked it. M. Photiades replied that he was unaware of any provision of international law which forbade the war vessels of a "friendly" Power to enter Greek ports, and he must therefore throw upon the Athens Government the responsibility of anything that might result from its acts. The upshot was that the *Arcadia* was not molested on her run to Ægina.

Advices received from Crete, the same correspondent states, do not report any fresh encounter of importance between the troops and the insurgents. The main body of the insurgents continued to hold entrenched positions near the passes of Selinos and Hadji Mikhah from time to time aroused the Turkish camp by night attacks.

A Mr. Constantin Monatseo, an Hellenic subject, had been arrested and put in irons at Heracleum by order of Rechid Effendi, a proceeding which has provoked a protest from the Consular corps. The chief subject of conversation at Canea was the escape of M. Maridaki, one of the delegates from that town. He appears to have so little relished his mission, that he jumped overboard from the Turkish frigate which was about to carry him and his companions to the capital, and swam to the English gun-boat *Wizard*, where he was received for a day, but afterwards sought and secured refuge at the American Consulate!

The principal merchants in Smyrna interested in the question of coal consumption met the other day, a correspondent writes me, to witness a series of important and interesting experiments to test the worth of native coal obtained from the mine of Carabounar, situated about seven miles from Aidin, on the Smyrna and Aidin Railway, which is now being worked by Messrs. Gilbertson and Co. Four trials were made to test the quality, as compared with the best English coal. The result proved that though the consumption of native exceeded that of English coal by 20 per cent., yet when the difference of cost is taken into consideration, the result shows about 30 per cent.in favour of the native mineral. This result was deemed so satisfactory, that several large orders were given by the merchants present. It is proposed to have a further trial in about 20 days, as the coal will then have been worked deeper and a superior quality have been obtained, as the working of the mine clearly proves that it is only a question of going deeper to reach a coal fully equal in quality to the English. The engineer, Mr. J. F. Smith, who superintended the experiments, speaks very highly of the native coal, as being admirably adapted to stationary boilers, and states that it is entirely free from anything of a deleterious nature tending to injure boilers. This coal is being used by the Ottoman Gas Company, who find that its illuminating properties are superior to the English, but that the quantity of gas produced per ton of coal is somewhat less.

The Island of Cephalonia continues to feel indications of volcanic action. Shocks have been more or less felt for forty days since last advices (March 15). People are looking forward with anxiety to the opening of a crater, believing that that would put an end to the shocks of earthquake. At Argostoli only 20 houses are left standing, and the distress there is at its height. The fields are left untilled. Trade is paralysed, and only carpenters and masons find employment. The loss is estimated at £600,000 in addition to the loss of 700 lives, and 2,000 to 25,000 wounded. The King who spent five days there visited the places that have suffered, and after he left, sent a cargo of provisions and wood for building purposes. Two English iron clads from Malta had arrived with a quantity of biscuit and general provisions. In Luxuri out of 24 churches, many of which were large and handsome, three only remain, and these are nearly in ruins—not fit for service. In the village of Assos numbering 200 houses, 143 were destroyed. A fearful chasm opened between Masomata and Ernikaton, it is nearly two miles long and three fathoms deep.

From Kustendjie (The Dobrudja) I have the following:

We have passed through an unprecedently mild winter, but, I regret to add, a wretchedly dull one, the traffic on the railway having been barely sufficient for a train three times a week. The prospects for the coming season are, however, encouraging for all. The ground has been in admirable condition for sowing, and the quantity of land under cultivation will be much larger than has ever yet been known. Some flax was tried last year for the first time, and the results were, I hear, so encouraging that a large breadth is now being laid down with it, and the export of this valuable article will, I hope, take its proper place henceforth in our returns.

An occasional correspondent at Prizrend (Upper Albania) writes:—

I am able now to send you a few further details of the disturbances in Upper Albania, to which I alluded briefly in a former letter. The uneasiness which has long prevailed had in some degree abated after the formal engagement which the Mussulmans of the plain of Jakova had entered into to "keep the peace" towards the Christians; but this pledge unfortunately they very soon broke. The disturbances were commenced by flagrant attack upon the Greek church and monastery of Decbiani, about four miles from the town of Jakova. This is an ancient edifice, having been founded by the Servian king Orosch long before the Ottoman dominion, and is held in special veneration not only by the Roumelian Greeks, but by their co-religionists of Servia and elsewhere; the monks, moreover, are very hospitable, giving food and lodging to all who present themselves without distinction of creed, on the sole condition of the wayfarers depositing their arms when they enter to resume them again when they leave. The old building ran a narrow chance of being sacked; the outer wall had already been battered down; when the Catholic Mirdites, who are rather numerous in the *nahie*, flew to the rescue of their fellow-Christians, and after a sharp encounter drove the Turks away. These discomfited assailants of Dechiani, having combined with other Mussulmans of the Reka plain, with the avowed design of revenging themselves upon the Mirdites by driving them out of the entire district of Jakova, fell upon several Christian villages, and sacked and burned them. These disorders brought to the spot the muchir, Selim Pasha, who has extraordinary command in Upper Albania, and the liva Mahmoud Pasha (Frühud), with a considerable body of troops. He was accompanied by Bibdoda Pasha at the head of a detachment of Mirdites, by the chancellor of the French Consulate at Scutari and by Mr. Peteleu, the Austrian Consular Agent at Prizrend. Some little difference occurred at this point between these gentlemen and Selim Pasha on the subject of the employment of the Mirdites, to which the muchir was adverse, and on the Consular Agents urging him not to neglect so effective an aid, he is said to have replied somewhat tartly that the Porte could find force enough in its own troops, without having recourse to contingents of Christians. However, the subsequent conduct of the expedition was left practically in the hands of Mahmoud Pasha who, strengthening his column of regulars with a number of Mussulman mountaineers from Gashi and Butushi, entered at once upon the plain of Reka and made short work of a number of turbulent Mussulman villages who resisted his advance. Having ensured their submission, the liva prepared to attack the malcontents of the mountain of Krasuitcha, and after some ineffectual parleying on the part of the mountaineers, all of whom are Mussulmans, the latter sent away their wives and children to the neighbouring hill sides, and a very sharp engagement ensued, in which on one side and the other fifty men were killed and wounded, and the final result of which, though claimed as a success for the troops, is said on the other hand to be doubtful, as Mahmoud Pasha withdrew from the mountain immediately afterwards, and proceeded to the neighbouring *nahie* of Ipek. This district is not mountainous; the Pasha speedily put down all opposition, and, after having arrested and exiled between 200 and 300 Mussulman malcontents of both the Jakova and Ipek districts, returned here with his troops, whence, however, he has started again in the direction, I believe, of Monastir. Notwithstanding the opposition of Mahmoud Pasha, the state of feeling here is still, I am sorry to say, one of uneasiness, and the Consular offices at Scutari and Prizrend are besieged with Christians from the *nahies* of Ipek and Jakova coming to lodge complaints.

The Porte has, we are credibly assured, at length positively decided on making large concessions of the mines of the empire to foreign capitalists. This intention has, we do not forget, been more than once announced before; but the assurance that it is now at length to be carried out on terms likely to attract the ready acceptance of capitalists, reaches us from a source worthy of credit.

A Belgrade letter mentions that the Servians, in advance even of the *fait accompli*, were having a medal struck in commemoration of the evacuation of the fortresses by the Turkish troops. An effigy of the reigning Prince is engraved on one side, and the reverse bears the following inscription:—"The grateful Servians to their Hospodar, to his chief minister, M. Garachanine, and to M. Ristich, the Servian representative at Constantinople."

A Berdiansk correspondent writes:—

"We have been having gay doings here in aid of the Candiotes. A bazaar, lottery, and fancy dress ball realized a net sum of 250*l.* for the local fund. Besides this, the Greek colony have imposed a regular levy on their commercial operations, which will, it is estimated, give at the rate of 2,000*l.* a year for the same purpose. In addition to this, most of the merchants have subscribed munificently to another list. If all the Grecian colonies did as well as those of Berdians, there would be no lack of cash to relieve the 'destitute Cretans'—in arms or out of them."

A Smyrna friend, writing on the 3rd instant, states that the Austrian boat from Canea reached Syra on the 20th. She reports an engagement on the 18th, at three different points, between the insurgents and the Turkish troops, the result of which was unknown when the steamer left. News from Agrapha to March 16th mentions only the occupation of the monastery at Spilias by Caraoulas and a band of 150 insurgents, against whom Hallim Pasha Frassany (whose supposed death was lately announced by an official telegram) had sent a body of irregulars. The Turkish regular troops were concentrated at Demotico, Armiro, and Karditza.

The taxation in Epirus seems to have something to do with the rebellion in that part of the world. The town and district of Previsa in Epirus contains a population of 11,500 inhabitants. Of this number the town itself contains 4,800 Christians and 1,200 Turks. The district embraces 36 villages, with a population of 5,000 souls, all Christians, all peasant class, without landed property of their own. The number of families and individuals who are able to pay taxes may be estimated at a fifth of the total population of 11,500. To give you even an idea of what the taxes are it would impose on your already overcrowded news columns; but from a guess at the expense that must necessarily be incurred by the peasant in raising produce, it can easily be conceived that in reality no profit remains, and thus from year to year many sell off their stock to pay their debts, and most of them only possess the ragged suit they daily wear, with only a mat for bed and bedding in a most miserable hut. Many a peasant woman is obliged to wash her clothes in pieces near the stream or well as she has not a change to wear! They are, in fact, in a deplorable condition. The foregoing statements are derived from the most reliable sources; and if the condition of these people is to be ameliorated, nothing less than exemption from taxes and contributions for the space of twenty years, and the adoption of a different method of rural taxation after expiration of that period, can prove beneficial to the Christians in European Turkey. The details of the earthquake calamity which has befallen the inhabitants of Mitylene have, not yet transpired. The shocks still at intervals continue, and existing ruins have not yet been examined. In the town itself 150 bodies have been dug up, most of whom have been interred without recognition. The number who have perished throughout the Island is estimated at 1,500, the entire population supposed to be 80,000—and 8,000 or 10,000 being Mussulmans. H. I. M. the Sultan has been unremitting in his attentions to the appeal made for aid, and majestic in his benefactions. The Pashas and medical men sent to administer his gifts have been most assiduous and kind.

An official despatch from Bucharest gives the composition of the new Moldo-Wallachian ministry, taken entirely from amongst prominent members of the Left, as follows:—M. Costi Cretzulesco, Minister of Justice and chief of the Cabinet; M. Etienne Golesco, Foreign Affairs; General Ghergiel, War; M. Vassesco, Finance; M. Jean Bratiano, Interior, and his brother, M. Demetrio Briviano, Public Instruction. The portfolio of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, has not yet found a holder, but has been temporarily taken charge of by the Minister of Public Instruction. The general impression in Bucharest seemed to be that the new ministry was too entirely of one colour to be destined to a long tenure of office, which, in fact, it would be difficulty for any Rouman ministry to command with the Chamber as at present constituted. If, however, it could win the support of any fraction of the Right, it might possibly maintain itself in power for some time. Though the mission of Nubar Pasha has not made much ostensible progress during the week, it is, understood that the least objectionable of the Viceroy's demands will be granted. Thus it is likely that the title of "Aziz ul-Missar"—King of Egypt—the right to negotiate commercial treaties, and to legislate for the domestic administration of the country, will be conceded, —the other three "points" of his Highness's charter not being for the present insisted on by his clever plenipotentiary. The well timed anger of the Pasha—expressed in his telegram—and the "refusal of the Egyptian Assembly to vote the tribute"—transparent as are both—have been made the most of in the week's negotiation, and, combined with other arguments, may have had some weight in leading up to the result we announce as probable.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

THE LUXEMBOURG QUESTION.

[A portion of the following appeared in our second edition of Saturday.]

LONDON, 24TH APRIL.

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung (semi-official)* says that Prussia's right to garrison the fortress of Luxembourg is unquestionable, and that Prussia is unwilling to renounce it.

Disturbances have taken place at Oporto.

LONDON, 24TH APRIL, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed depressed.

Fair Dhollera.....	9¾d.
Broach, April Shipment ...	8d.
Oomrawatee, March do.....	8¼d.
Bengal, March and April do.	6d.

BOMBAY.

WE understand that a large revision in the Custom House Departments is shortly to take place.

IT is stated that Mr. J. F. Hore, First Judge of the Small Cause Court (who is now in England) is expected here by the first mail in June next.

WE are informed that there are several applicants for the third magistracy which is shortly to be vacated by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.

THE fines imposed by Mr. R. H. Showell, at the Mazagon Police Court on Friday last amounted to Rs. 203.

MR. and MRS. MILLS; Mr. South; and Mr. More, arrived at Bombay on Saturday last per British ship *Veineire*, Captain M, Green, from London.

ON Saturday last the Director of the Indo-European line reported to Government that the direct line was still interrupted beyond Bagdad; the interruption on the Persian line still continued.

WE understand that the vacation of the Appellate Side of the High Court will commence on the 2nd of May and terminate on the 8th of June; and that the vacation of the Small Cause Court will extend from the 15th to the 31st of May.

SHAIK DAWOOD was on Saturday last committed by Mr. Barton to take his trial at the ensuing criminal sessions of the High Court for having on or about the 20th March last, caused the death of Hajee Ahmed, commander of the steamer *Nagotana*.

MR. LYNCH, Solicitor, appeared on Saturday last before the Acting Senior Magistrate, and requested that a day be fixed for the hearing of the case against Mr. Lisboa, who is charged with criminal breach of trust, at the instance of Narrayen Sazba. His Worship fixed Wednesday the 8th proximo, for further investigation of the case.

THE following is a list of passengers proceeded on Saturday to the Malabar Coast per S. S. *Tilly*, Captain Platts:—

For Beypore.—G. Norman and one servant, Mr. W. G. Johnson, Mr. A. J. Filgate.

For Cochin.—Mr. and Mrs. Rogers.

For Vingorla.—Two nuns, and fifty deck passengers.

THE B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Lord Elphinstone*, Captain W. G. Stretton, which arrived on Saturday night last from the Malabar Coast, reports that on April 24th, in lat. 13-15, long. 74-30 E. spoke the ship *Hydaspes*, from Rangoon to Bombay 32 days out. The following passengers arrived by this opportunity:—Major Knight; Miss Wells; Lieut. Colonel Young; and Mr. Lester.

THE investigation of the insolvency case of Manockjee Sapoorjee Kaka was continued by Sir Charles Sargent on Saturday. The day was taken up in recording evidence. Hormusjee Shapoorjee Banaji (who has been in the employment of Heerjee Jehangeer, and who according to the insolvent) had been in the habit of examining the books of the firm of Muncherjee Heerjee and Co., was examined at considerable length.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Wasudeva Narayan, a distinguished member of the Prabhu community, for a time a Clare Scholar in the Elphinstone College, an assistant master in the Elphinstone Institution (now the High School), late an examiner in the Revenue Department of the Secretariat. The deceased gentleman was ailing for several years, and he breathed his last at his residence in Girgaum on the evening of Saturday last.

WE understand that the Municipal authorities have taken proceedings against the Alliance Spinning Co., the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co., the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Co., and the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co. for not consuming their own smoke, under the 204th Section of the Municipal Act. The cases have already been before the Mazagon Police Court, but stand adjourned until Friday, pending a reply to a reference made to the Municipal Commissioner.

ON an application made by Mr. Howard (instructed by Mr. W. H. Crawford) before Sir Joseph Arnould on Saturday, the order which had been made by the Court to wind up the Bombay Branch of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East—and which latterly had been altered to an order entitled under the English Companies Act instead of under the Indian Companies Act—was discharged; there being no opposition made to the application. The funds of the Corporation having all been sent to England, there could have been no object now on the part of the local shareholders in seeking to have the winding up order of the Court continued.

WE regret to have to record the death of Mr. Charles Brown, chief engineer of the Bombay Fire Brigade, which occurred suddenly at his residence at Mazagon, on Friday evening. The funeral took place on Saturday morning at the Sonapore Cemetery, and was attended by Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Elgiston, Deputy Commissioner, and a very large number of the European members of the Police Force. One of the steam fire-engines of the Brigade covered with a pall, and carrying the assistant engineer and three other friends of the deceased who officiated as chief mourners, followed immediately after the hearse,—according to the custom prevailing among the members of the fire brigades at home. The deceased, who was highly esteemed, leaves a widow and two children.

WE recently inspected a city rail road car at the manufactory of John Stevenson and Co., New York. This car does not differ materially in size and shape from those now running on our city roads, but it is constructed with a view of accommodating passengers on the roof, which has a neat iron railing at each side, and ornamented ladders extending up to it, from the rear platform. The upholstering is exceedingly rich and the finish of the wood work surpasses any thing we have before seen. The panels have well executed oil paintings on them, and the whole exterior is polished like a mirror. Our first impression was, that this car must have been "got up" for the occasion; on inquiry, however, we found that it was one of a number ordered by the India Street Railway Company of Bombay, India; and is to stop at Paris on its way to the place for which it was ordered.—*The Scotch & American.*

THE AGA KHAN CASE.

MR. DUNBAR applied on petition, before Sir Joseph Arnould on Saturday, for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the decree pronounced by His Lordship on the 12th November last in the equity suit of the *Advocate General* (as representing certain relators and plaintiffs) *vs. H. H. Aga Khan and others*, on the ground that, as the relators and plaintiffs were advised, that decree was erroneous in law and contrary to the weight of the evidence recorded in the case.

The Advocate General and Mr. Howard appeared for the first defendant (Aga Khan.)

Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Green appeared for Allaruckia Soomar and others (defendants.)

Mr. Marriott appeared for Assoo Ganjee (one of the defendants.)

His Lordship said this seemed to him a very simple matter, the only difficulty being as to the amount for which security should be required in respect of the costs of the appeal.

Mr. Dunbar submitted that the practice had been to take security for Rs. 5,000.

His Lordship said there were two things he had to do: first, under the rules of the Privy Council, he had to certify—which in this case of course there would be no difficulty in doing—that the value of the subject matter of the suit exceeded Rs. 10,000, and then, under the old Charter of the Supreme Court, he had to take security for the costs of the appeal. The words of the Charter were—"security should be given to the satisfaction of the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay for the payment of all such costs as the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay may think likely to be incurred by the said appeal." He thought that under the old Supreme Court the practice had been as Mr. Dunbar had just stated it.

Mr. Dunbar considered the only question was whether security for Rs. 5,000 was sufficient. An affidavit had been filed on the other side stating that the amount of the defendants' untaxed bill of costs was Rs. 40,000, but this was a matter with which His Lordship had nothing whatever to do at the present time. His Lordship had only to deal with the costs of the appeal to the Privy Council. He was not aware of any rule which would compel his clients to give security for that sum of Rs. 40,000.

His Lordship: The section goes on to say—"and also (security) for the performance of such judgment or order as we, our heirs or successors may think fit to make," but I cannot anticipate what that would be.

The Advocate General said there was no rule that he was aware of which fixed Rs. 5,000 as a limit. No such rule had ever been published by this Court; no such rule, he believed, had ever existed.

The Judge: It was the practice in the old Supreme Court.

The Advocate General: Practice is one thing, but whether that practice is necessarily invariable and must be followed in every case, be it that the case has lasted one day or fifty, is another matter.

His Lordship thought the only costs the Court had to consider were the costs which would probably be incurred in the appeal.

The Advocate General thought that on looking into the Charter His Lordship would be satisfied that that was not so. At present it must be assumed that the defendants were right, and that the Court had entire discretion as to what terms it would impose upon the appellants in giving them leave to carry an appeal to the Privy Council; and it was quite evident that it would be a denial of justice to put the defendants in a worse position,—supposing the appeal went in their favour,—than they were at the present moment. His Lordship could not shut his eyes to the fact that this was not an ordinary case. It was a case which commenced so far back as June 1862,—though, for reasons best known to themselves, the relators and plaintiffs did not think fit to bring it to trial for very nearly four years afterwards. The hearing of the case, when it ultimately came on for trial, took between twenty and thirty days. Now, assuming that Rs. 5,000 was the sum which had been fixed in other cases, could it be said that security for that amount would be sufficient in the present case? He would venture to say that the mere costs of counsel alone, during the first two or their days of the appeal, would at least come to Rs. 5,000. The Charter of the old Supreme Court pointed directly to two sets of costs—the costs of hearing the appeal, and the costs which would result from the decision in that appeal; for it would be found in the middle of the 60th clause that when the Court should think fit to order its decree to be executed, security should be taken for the due performance of such order or decree as the Privy Council might think fit to make thereupon.

His Lordship pointed out that the decree in this case had been for the defendants.

The Advocate General said that was so, and that what the defendants wanted to be executed was the decree of the Court that the plaintiffs should pay the costs of the defence. Were they to be kept out of these costs for an indefinite time when the Court had ordered them to be paid? Either the plaintiffs must pay these costs at once, as a precedent of their right to appeal, or they must give security—probably by lodging the amount in the form of Government paper. His return for the Government paper. His Lordship had to consider the strong probability of the decision of this Court being confirmed.

The Judge: I cannot speculate upon that, either way.

The Advocate General: Your Lordship cannot assume as a matter of law, or as a matter of fact, that Your Lordship's judgment is wrong.

The Judge: Oh dear, no!

The Advocate General again referred to the two sets of costs which he contended the Court ought to take into consideration, and he submitted that the sum of Rs. 5,000 would be a mere nothing compared with what the actual amount of the costs would be. Even the fee of the leading counsel in a case like this would be three, or four, or five hundred guineas. There must, according to the Charter, be security not only for this fancied sum of Rs. 5,000, which was a mere nothing, but also for such an amount as the Court might think would be required for the purposes of the judgment in the event of the decree of this Court being sustained. The learned counsel quoted on this point from page 56 of Macpherson's *Practice of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council* (edition of 1860.)

His Lordship said the terms of clause 60, referred to by the learned counsel, appeared to apply to a case in which judgment had been given for the plaintiffs. [The material part of the clause begins by empowering the Court, "in case such leave to appeal be prayed by the party or parties who is or are directed to pay any sum of money or to perform any duty," to award that the decree should be carried into execution, or that sufficient security should be given for the performance of the decree, as should be most expedient to real and substantial justice.]

The Advocate General contended that the clause did not necessarily bear the construction indicated by His Lordship.

The Judge: Then, you say that the plaintiffs are the parties who have been directed "to pay a sum of money?"

The Advocate General assented. He cited a Calcutta case, reported in *Macaulay's Digest* (page 49.) The learned council afterwards read an affidavit which had been sworn by Allaruckia Soomar and Khakee Pudumsey, and from which he said it was quite evident that the relators and plaintiffs were men of straw. The affidavit stated that Peer Mahomed Cassumbhoy, one of the relators, died before the suit came on for hearing; that two others, viz., Daya Mahomed and Mahomed Saya, were in poor circumstances; and that Fazulbhoy Goolam Hoossein, another of the relators, being indebted some months ago to Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy in a sum of Rs. 1,75,000 or thereabouts, had requested Khakee Pudumsey to negotiate a settlement of the debt and had mentioned to him that all his property consisted of a house in Khoja Moola worth about Rs. 50,000, and a house in Kassaiwada, worth about Rs. 10,000, which had already been mortgaged, while the former had subsequently, through the medium of another, been transferred to Dhurumsey in payment of the debt. The affidavit added—"that the bill of costs of our defence to this suit has been prepared, and is now ready to be lodged for taxation, and amounts to about Rs. 40,000." Mr. Keir, solicitor, had also sworn an affidavit stating that the costs of the first defendant had been taxed at about Rs. 27,000. The learned counsel said that the costs of all the defendants would probably be nearer a lakh than half a lakh.

Mr. Marriott and Mr. Green afterwards addressed the Court.

Mr. Dunbar in replying pointed out that no application was at present being made to stay execution of the decree of the Court, and that with regard to that matter the defendants would be in no worse position than at present. He also contended that this was not the case of a decree to "pay a sum of money or to perform a special duty," the costs being a mere incident in the suit and not the subject matter of it.

When Mr. Dunbar was addressing the Court, Mr. Green stated that it was not the practice under the old Supreme Court to insert a specific sum in the decree in respect of costs,—a fact which, His Lordship remarked, strongly supported Mr. Dunbar's case.

The Judge in giving decision said: This is an application by the plaintiffs and relators for leave to appeal against a decree in which the defendants are directed to pay costs; and the petition for such leave does not pray for any stay of execution. The first point to consider is whether on that state of circumstances the Court in allowing the appeal should make any direction one way or the other as to the carrying into execution of the judgment, or, failing that, as to the giving of any security by the plaintiffs and relators for the performance of the judgment. It is contended that the plaintiffs and relators in this case are not parties who fall within this clause of the Charter, which only applies where leave to appeal is prayed by the parties who are directed "to pay any sum of money or perform any duty," and I think, considering that at the time these words were employed in the Charter the costs were never inserted in the decree as a specific sum of money to be paid, that it is quite clear the words cannot be applied to a mere decree for costs, as in the present case, but that they can only be applied in a case in which the Court has decreed the payment of a sum of money as the subject matter, or part of the subject matter of the suit, or the performance of a duty the performance of which is prayed as the subject matter or part of the subject matter of the suit. Therefore it appears to me that, no application being made in this petition of appeal to stay the execution, I have no order to make under that part of the 60th section of the old Charter of the Supreme Court; but it is quite clear that I have to provide that security should be given to the satisfaction of the Court for the payment of all such costs as this Court may think likely to be incurred by the appeal to the Privy Council. Now, those words are very vague, and no doubt partly from their vagueness and partly from the difficulty of ascertaining what was the likelihood as to the amount of the costs to be incurred in any given case in the Privy Council, the Court has fixed upon the sum of Rs. 5,000 as the amount which should be given in ordinary cases as security under these words; but considering that this is not an ordinary case, but an extraordinary case, in regard to the amount of consideration and the cost of litigating it, I think it would be fair that security should be required for double that amount. Therefore the order I have to make is that this appeal be allowed on security being given in the sum of Rs. 10,000 for costs likely to be incurred in the Privy Council. And of course that security must be given to the satisfaction of the Master before the formal allowance of the appeal.

Mr. Dunbar: I suppose Your Lordship will have no objection to our lodging a Government promissory note as security for the amount?

The Judge: I think it would be a very acceptable kind of security, but it is more a matter for the officers of the Court to speak upon. I suppose, Mr. Fox, you would not consider that an unsatisfactory kind of security?

Mr. Fox (Master in Equity): No.

His Lordship added that, as required by the rules of the Privy Council, it would be certified that the value of the subject matter of the suit was above Rs. 10,000, and a copy of the proceedings would be forwarded to the Privy Council.

The costs of this application are to be costs in the appeal.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company was held on Friday afternoon at the offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers (Messrs Remington and Co.) in Elphinstone Circle. There was a good attendance of shareholders, and Mr. G. M. Stewart occupied the chair.

The notice calling the meeting having been read, the Chairman suggested—and the meeting agreed—that it would be unnecessary to read the Report and the Accounts, as copies of them had been circulated to all the shareholders.

The following is the

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

Your Directors have now the pleasure to submit their annual report, and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st January 1867.

The works which were in progress at the date of the last annual report are now all but completed. Nothing remains to be done, but to level and finish off a top dressing of moorum already on the ground, and the newly reclaimed land will be available for the storage of cotton; thus, for next season, the Company will have an additional area of about 50,000 square yards of very valuable land, affording a new source from which your Directors hope to derive a considerable amount of revenue.

The Victoria Bunder has been improved by the erection of a 30-ton Whitworth crane for the landing of machinery or heavy articles of any description. A portion of the Bunder has been set apart for the accommodation of dutiable goods, enclosed by a railing as required by the customs authorities, and provided with a substantial iron-roofed shed measuring 112 feet by 40 feet. By affording such facilities for landing dutiable goods, it is hoped that traffic of this description may be encouraged so as to become another important source of income.

There has been no expenditure on any part of the property purchased from the Old Colaba Company, but it has derived advantage from the works carried on under Government in connection with the Apollo Bay Reclamation. The old wharf along the north front of Grant Buildings now forms one side of a very commodious and convenient boat harbour, the value of which will be more appreciated after the terminus of the B. B. & C. I. Railway is opened in its immediate vicinity. The position of this boat harbour makes it the most sheltered resort for boats during the monsoon, in that part of the foreshore, and this greatly increases the importance of the improvements now being made there. It is to be regretted that the position of the Company will not enable it to become the owners of Grant Buildings, which might now be purchased on such favorable terms as would always ensure a handsome return for the outlay without looking to the probability of its greatly increasing in value at no distant period.

The Scott Press establishment shows an excess of income over expenditure, amounting to upwards of Rs. 18,500, which is very satisfactory as compared with last year when the account barely cleared expenses. These presses now get a fair share of the business of the port at remunerative rates, and although they are rather expensive to work, the bales they turn out compare well with those of other establishments as regards dimensions, while at the same time the wear and tear of machinery has been below the average.

The saw mill property at Bunder was let for seven months during the year to Messrs. Swan, Musgrave and Ellison, and has produced a rent of Rs. 11,656-10-8. The mills are now out of work, and owing to the collapse of so many large works and the almost entire cessation of building operations throughout the Island, it is found hard to let them even at a nominal rent. The detached position of the property, and the fact that the reclamation works of the Company have now come to a termination, make the property of no value to the Company itself, as it cannot profitably work the mills for the public. Under these circumstances your Directors are anxious to sell this portion of the Company's property, but find that the high rate of ground rent at which it is leased from Government prevents their obtaining a price at all proportionate to the amount which has been expended upon it. They have accordingly applied to Government for some modification in the terms under which it is held, but in any case they would be inclined to part with the property before the machinery deteriorates.

During the past year Rs. 4,01,080 have been recovered from the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, leaving a sum of Rs. 9,41,001-7-5 still due to the Company calculating interest at 6 per cent. per annum up to 31st January 1866. In October last a proposal was made to settle this account by compromise, and at a general meeting called to consider the subject a committee of shareholders was appointed to act with the Directors in dealing with the matter. The conclusion at which they arrived was that no equitable compromise could then be arranged. The alternative course was therefore adopted, and at the instance of the principal creditors as well as of the liquidators the winding-up of the Corporation was placed under the supervision of the High Court. No steps can now be taken with a view to enforcing the claims of the Company, but the list of contributories liable to pay calls will shortly be made, and then the value of the claim may be more readily determined. Messrs. Crawford and Hurrell have been instructed to watch the interests of the Company in this matter, as Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, the solicitors of the Company, are acting for the liquidators.

Referring to the Profit and Loss account the Directors feel that it is hardly necessary to allude to the various exceptional circumstances which have injuriously affected the revenue of the Company, or to point out that the past year cannot be considered as giving a correct idea of the value of its resources. For some months during the year the depressed state of trade greatly interfered with the Bunder traffic, and many of the godowns have been unoccupied.

The misfortunes of those who formerly rented large portions of the Cotton Green led to a difficulty in finding tenants, whereas formerly the difficulty was to provide them with accommodation. This is in a great measure to be attributed to the large extent of ground intended eventually for the site of the new railway terminus which has temporarily been made available for cotton, and to the fact that during the early part of the season there was but little cotton in Bombay, supplies suddenly accumulating at a later date. In order to retain a fair share of this business it was at first necessary to reduce the rate for land rent to a level with that charged for cotton stored on Government ground, or to about one-third of the rate at which the land was let in 1864 and 1865. It is hoped

upon the simplest fare, devote his whole time to the service of God and to sacred literature, and never troubled himself about secular affairs. Piety fervent but unobtrusive characterized his daily life in Brindabun. If he had not been born in later times, his learning and devotion would have undoubtedly obtained for him the honours of a saint.

We were about to go to press when we received this melancholy intelligence, and it is impossible at this late hour to describe fully, particularly within the compass of a single newspaper article, the history and career of a man, who was we might say a living witness of the rise and progress of British power in the East, who saw the great Company build stone by stone and strata and strata the magnificent edifice of the Indian empire, who himself was by no means a silent observer of the mighty revolutions which have swept over the country during the last seventy years, who was always on the side of the British Government placing at its service his extensive knowledge, wide influence, and steady loyalty, who was honoured and respected by successive Governors General and Viceroys as the head and ornament of Hindoo society in Bengal, and whose death leaves a chasm, which there is not one among his contemporaries fitted to fill up. It is the loss of such a man Bengal now mourns. Of illustrious lineage, possessed of a large fortune, with a hereditary claim to patriarchal influence in society, almost an absolute arbiter in matters of social polity, learned in the Shastras and able to meet the Pandits on their own grounds, mild and affable, Rajah Radhakant possessed not a few of those qualifications which enable one man to exercise influence over his fellow-men, and win their sympathy and affection, and he was thus enabled to occupy the pre-eminent position of the first man in Hindoo society with unsullied character and honour for more than three score years and ten.

Rajah Radhakant, we learn from his family biography, was born in the Saka Chaitra, 1805 *Saka*, at his maternal uncle's house at Simla; he very early, say his biographers, acquired a taste for knowledge, which increased with his increasing years; by untiring application he very soon distinguished himself as a Sanscrit, Arabic, and Persian scholar, and was esteemed for his high attainments in English at a time when such an acquisition by a Hindu was very rare in India. He acquired the rudiments of his English education at a school in Bowbazar, then known as Mr. Cumming's Calcutta Academy. Rajah Radhakant was early dentified with the cause of native education. He worked with Sir Hyde East, David Hare and Dr. Wilson in founding the Hindoo College. He used to take an active interest in the Sanscrit College, and was for sometime its Secretary. When he retired from the management of the Hindoo College the Council of Education passed the following resolution dated 29th June 1850 acknowledging his services :—

"Resolved that this meeting cannot allow Raja Radhakant Deva, to retire from an active share in the management of the Hindoo College without placing on record their sense of the services which the Rajah has rendered to the cause of education in India during the long period of 34 years, which has elapsed, since his first connection with the establishment of the Vidyalaya in Calcutta, and they desire to express their hope, that he may be long spared in good health and vigorous old age, to witness the good effects of the spread of that enlightened spirit of intelligence which he has been so instrumental in encouraging."

Rajah Radhakant laboured long and cheerfully as Secretary to the School Society in improving the indigenous schools. He published the first Bengali *Nitikatha* as also the first Bengali Spelling-book or Reader according to the European system, which was highly prized by the Royal Asiatic Society of England. The greatest literary work of his life was of course his far-famed *Sabdakalpadruma*, an Encyclopædic Lexicon. It was indeed an Herculean task; in other countries, as was well observed in an address which was presented to him by his educated countrymen in 1859, the energies and means of many men were combined to produce works of analogous import and character. Every page of this colossal work bore evidences of research and erudition, which excited admiration not only in India but also in Europe. Princes and savans of Europe vied with each other in testifying their appreciation of the Rajah's scholarship. In the prime of his life there was not a public monument made in Calcutta with which he was not connected. He was the hereditary President of all native public meetings. For many years he was Vice-President of the Agri-Horticultural Society. Since the formation of the British Indian Association in 1851 down to his last moments he continued the honoured President of that body. In his early days he laboured to combat the prejudices of his countrymen against female education, and when the Hon'ble Mr. Bethune projected his girls' school in a letter to the Rajah he said, "I am anxious to give you the credit which justly belongs to you of having been the first native of India who in modern times has pointed out the folly and wickedness of allowing women to grow in utter ignorance, and that this is neither enjoined nor countenanced by anything in the Shastras." In 1848 the Rajah laboured under a temporary eclipse owing to a riot in connection with his Bazaar near his residence, but it passed away soon, and he emerged from the cloud with increased brightness. The Government has always been ready to mark its appreciation of his distinguished public services and high character. In 1835 he and the late Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore were appointed the first Native Justices of the Peace for Calcutta. In 1837 the Governor General in Council conferred on him the title of Rajah Bahadoor with the customary khilluts. Her Gracious Majesty bestowed on him a gold medal for his Encyclopædia. We need not allude to the honors which he received from European sovereigns. The highest mark of distinction with which he was honoured and we may say any Bengalee has yet been honoured by the British Government—was the insignia of the *Star of India* with which he was invested by the Viceroy at the Grand Durbar in Agra in November last.

Such was the career of the foremost man in Bengal, whose death will be mourned wherever his name is known. It is impossible to over-estimate his qualities as a public man, but as a private individual he was the picture of a gentleman. As Sir Lawrence Peel once said—"his manners are a model of propriety for us all." He was truly one of Nature's nobility. In him India has lost a proud son, Bengal its revered Nestor and Patriarch and Shoba Bazaar its chief and ornament.

ADDRESS TO SIR CECIL BEADON.

(From the Englishman, April 22.)

A large number of native gentlemen met at Belvidere on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of presenting an address to His Honor Sir Cecil Beadon, prior to his resigning the Lieutenant-Governorship. Among the gentlemen present were Moonshee Ameer Ali Khan Bahadoor, Rajah Narendra Krishna; Coomar, —Harendra Krishna Rai Bahadoor, Baboo Kishen Kishore Ghose, Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee, Baboo Rajendra Mullich Roy Bahadoor; Baboo Debender Mullich, Baboo Koylas Chunder Dub, Baboo Koonjeelol Banerjee, Baboo Shama Churn Mookerjee, Baboo Radhabullub Sing, Baboo Ramlolil Dutt, Rajah Hurbullub Narien Sing, Hajee Achariah, Mosee Hubeel-ool-Hossein, Moonshee Lutafat Hossein, and several others. The address, which was written in Persian, and was signed by upwards of 1,700 persons, was read by Moonshee Ameer Ali, and an English translation of it was afterwards read by Rajah Narendra Krishna. The following is the English translation of the address :—

The Hon'ble Sir Cecil Beadon, K. C. S. I.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The humble address of the
Maharajahs, Rajahs, gentry,
zemindars, merchants, and
other residents of Bengal.

Hon'ble Sir,—On the occasion of this your departure from amongst us, after an almost uninterrupted service of 30 years' duration, we desire to record with all the gratitude we feel, the many and important measures for the benefit of this country of which you have been either the founder, or the earnest promoter.

The moral and material progress of a country is the most unerring proof of the wisdom and sagacity of an administrator; and such progress is clearly to be seen in this country, and may, in our judgment, be very materially attributed to the measures you have instituted, and to the chief of these measures we will here briefly allude.

If we consider the administration of justice, we find endeavours made, and that successfully, to raise the character of the Judges, to expedite justice, and to bring it nearer home to the people to simplify procedure, and to induce the people themselves to form a part of their own tribunals.

If we look to intellectual culture, we find you the constant and consistent promoter of various educational measures, and institutions, and the effectual patron of Literature and the Press.

If we turn to material progress, we see agriculture fostered, public buildings illustrative of national requirements springing up; medical establishments aided and extended in their scope, the health and convenience of communities attended to, a new police system introduced, a great postal reform rapidly and securely effected, and the requirements of commercial intercourse with other nations foreseen and forestalled. If we regard moral progress, we find the principles of self-government recognized and introduced by the system of Municipalities, and we see barbarous practices suppressed and hearty endeavours made so to modify the social institutions of the people; as on the one hand not to shock religious prejudices, and on the other hand not to tolerate moral and social abuses. These, Hon'ble Sir, are some of the benefits briefly characterized, which, in the course of your long and distinguished career, you have bestowed and have materially helped to bestow upon our country, and for these, and such as these, we and our posterity must ever remember your name with gratitude and respect.

We do not conceal from ourselves the fact that the latter days of your career have been clouded over by the great disaster of 1866 in Orissa; and that on the subject of this disaster public opinion has been expressed strongly and adversely so far as the Press expresses that opinion. But we understand that the origin and the causes of that disaster are now under judicial investigation before the highest authority in the country, and we think that we should be wanting in justice to you, Hon'ble Sir, did we not emphatically say, that whatever the final issue may be, one error of judgment will not, in our estimation, out-weigh or detract, from an arduous and successful career of more than 30 years, spent in promoting the best interests of the country.

Finally, Hon'ble Sir, we wish you heartily farewell, and we pray that God may, in your sacrificed by your continued labour here, and may give to you and your family long life and prosperity.

His Honor, in replying, stated as follows :—Gentlemen, I beg to return you my sincere thanks for those addresses, and for the kind feeling which has led you to present them. I cannot regard the deputation now assembled or the signatures attached to these documents without feeling assured that in the judgment of the great body of Her Majesty's native subjects, I have discharged the high trust reposed in me as Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces with fidelity and with an anxious desire to promote the good of the people. If, as you remark, the public measures which it has been my good fortune either to originate or to promote, are such as to entitle me to your gratitude; and if the striking progress of the country during the last few years is in any way to be attributed to these measures, the reward of my labours is as full and ample as I could desire; even the consciousness of my own shortcomings will not lessen the honest satisfaction I derive from this assurance. You have alluded briefly to some of the more important measures which have been carried out during my administration, and it would be unbecoming in me on an occasion like this to dwell upon them at greater length. I will only say that my constant aim has been to deal justly and impartially with all classes of Her Majesty's subjects; to press forward as far as lay in my power, every practicable measure having for its object the maternal development of the country, or the advancement of the social and intellectual condition of its people, and to create and encourage among them those habits of self-reliance and self-government which are the surest guarantees of national progress and reform. It would be little short of a miracle if the affairs of a large province were to be conducted through a long period without one error, or rather I should say without any errors of judgment; or, if amongst conflicting interests, the action of government were in all respects to command universal assent. But in regard to the unhappy famine with which it has pleased the Almighty to afflict a great part of these provinces, I can say with the fullest confidence that whatever may be the judgment of Her Majesty's Government on the facts elicited by the recent enquiry, the condition of the distressed districts occupied the close attention of the Government, and its officers, from the very first indication of scarcity, and that prompt and effectual measures were taken to relieve existing distress, and to provide against every contingency that it was believed could possibly arise. Happily the country had no previous experience of general famine within the memory of living men, and though grievous and long continued distress among the poorer classes was early foreseen and provided for, no one either in Orissa or elsewhere imagine, until a late period, that there would be an absolute want of food in any part of the country, or that the resources of private trade would wholly fail to supply it. All the information I could obtain from official and private resources, from the Press, and by careful enquiry on the spot, was opposed to such a belief. The Government was warned by the Press against interference with trade, and it needed no such warning to impress upon me the enormous danger involved in attempting to supply food through the agency of the State, for the enormous distance of a whole population. In no previous famine in India, so far as I am aware, has such an extreme step ever been taken by the Government; but on the contrary its adoption has been deprecated by high authority as likely to aggravate the effects of famine rather than to alleviate them. When however, it became known that there was an absolute dearth of food in Orissa, and that it would not be supplied by other agency, the Government immediately undertook to provide it, and though we were not in time to prevent a very grievous mortality, yet, through the devoted exertions of the officers of Government and of the gentlemen who composed the relief committees, many thousand lives were saved and the country was preserved from further calamity. I cordially thank you for the good wishes for myself and my family with which you conclude. Though distant from India, we shall ever bear in our hearts a warm attachment to the country in which the best part of our lives has been spent and to the friends whom we leave here. Gentlemen, I bid you heartily and affectionately farewell."

THE GREAT PARISIAN FOLLY.

(From the Times, April 1.)

This is the day appointed for the opening of the Great Paris Exhibition, and the Imperial Commissioners are determined to be as good as their word, although, according to all trustworthy evidence, "scarcely one-half of the goods to be exhibited has as yet reached Paris, and hardly one-fifth of that half is unpacked," although the utmost efforts to clear the building only lead to the accumulation of "more boxes, more litter, more dirt," and to the aggravation of the "hideous chaotic confusion and disorder." Nobody in these huge bazaars nations display more than their various productions and manufactures. They are apt to reveal some of those characteristic peculiarities which set and keep them asunder far more efficiently than the seas and mountains which constitute their frontiers, or the difficulties of language which hinder their intercourse. They may manage Exhibitions, like most other things, better in France, and much of the disappointment and vexation will, no doubt, abate, as things fall gradually into shape, and the hitherto prevailing disorders are referred to their true causes. But, in the meanwhile, we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that the Universal Exhibition general; that the scheme is pronounced a failure; that some of the great manufacturing establishments, after cordially accepting the invitation of France, now "decline exhibiting altogether;" while other houses, which are already largely out of pocket, declare "they would rather pay their money twice over to be rid of the affair now and for ever;" finally, that the only consolation under affliction lies in the general impression that the year 1867 will close the period of International Exhibitions.

Not a little of the ill-success of human undertakings must be sought in the efforts made to divert them from their genuine original purpose. When in 1851 we proposed to open a World's Fair in Hyde Park we did not much trouble ourselves about the chance of its turning out a paying concern. Our object was the promotion of the true interests of trade and industry; and, as it often happens, even as a pecuniary speculation, the enterprise answered all the better for our thinking so little of it. In 1862 the primitive idea was already infringed upon. We thought more of the Visitors than of the Exhibitors, less of the Shop than of the Shop-window. The great thing was "to draw," and the result was that with larger means a lesser end was attained. The Visitors rush to the number of 6,170,000 in 1851: eleven years later they were only 6,117,000, although the season lasted a month longer. In France the great maxim is to study everything that may "cause the five-franc pieces to circulate." The Imperial Government and the City of Paris have subscribed a sum of 480,000*l.* Foreign Exhibitors themselves are made to pay for space in "the Gasometer" at the rate of 4*l.* to 20*l.* per square metre,—a charge entailing upon some of them an outlay of 800*l.*, independent of the expense of fitting out and ornamenting the bare ground so churlishly allotted to them. It is, however, by no means for their own profit that Exhibitors are so severely mulcted. It is not merely a bazaar, a workshop, or even a gallery of living art that the French undertake to bring together in the Champ de Mars. They attempt a collection of all that is old or new, all that is prodigiously big or infinitesimally small, the preciously rare, or the merely odd—all that may be more or less worth seeing, and with it also not a little which many a man of taste or of business would be anxious to avoid. An Exhibition is primarily intended for the encouragement and remuneration of work. There is no harm in borrowing from art or antiquity such accessories as may render it attractive: but care must be taken lest the Museum should outshine the Shop; lest the mind, engrossed by the Ornamental, should lose all zest for the Useful. The true interests of trade will hardly be advanced by what we might call the Farce or the Folly of the Parisian exhibition, any more than a show of Egypt illustrative of the working of our Parliamentary "institutions." The mysteries of the Tea trade are to be revealed by the exhibition of two Chinese damsels, both slaves, purchased at the rate of 6,000*l.* a piece, and expected to charm the beholders by the fabulous smallness of their cramped feet. Egypt would not be Egypt unless represented by camels and dromedaries; nor could India be recognized without her elephants, nor Africa without her lions, panthers, and donkeys. Real Tunis Guards on real Tunis barbs will do duty at the doors of a real Tunis palace. There will be Eastern dancing girls, Japanese jugglers, Spanish gitanas. Two monster cannon from the town of Ruelle, weighing 72,000lb. each, each drawn by 37 horses, will be confronted by another and a bigger gun from Prussia, firing a shot worth 240*l.* There will be water omnibuses, regattas, and floating concerts on the Seine; music all day inside and out, and a grand game of chess, with all the Old World pitted against all the New.

It seems hardly credible that the fear lest the success of the undertaking should be endangered by its very magnitude has never occurred to our quickwitted neighbours. If the object was to attract a multitude of strangers to Paris the very fact that with 10,000 men at work night and day the Exhibition will not fairly be ready till it is nearly time to close it must surely defeat it. A city which in ordinary times crowds its streets with 30,000 pleasure seekers need hardly have attempted such extraordinary attractions. A nation which lays well-grounded claims to the first rank in matters of taste ought not to have put up with an edifice which, according to all evidence, leaves the Bonapartist Boileau, or thinking of his thousand miles behind. A people justly priding itself upon its constructive and administrative abilities ought not to have produced a building for the reception of the most perishable articles neither fire-proof nor water-tight. They ought, too, to have known better than to lay their plan on a scale too vast for their powers of execution. The Exhibition, however, has, we are told, been got up with other views besides the merely commercial and economical. It is, we are assured, to the Show in the Champ de Mars that we owe French forbearance in European politics and the peaceful settlement accordingly of all German and Italian difficulties. If this be so, the millions that have gone to give the French something to do and to think about besides "natural frontiers" and "legitimate influence" could hardly

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 4 months' sight	.....	1s. 11⅞d. per Rupee.
„ 3 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
„ 2 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
„ 1 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
„ demand	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do.	.....	
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 11d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 17th April 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers.—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1 11/16 per Rupee.

3	do.	1 11/16	„
2	do.	1 11/16	„
1	do.	1 11/16	„
On demand		1 11/16	

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 10th April 1867. W. H. PEILE, Manager

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. Paid-up Capital Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). Reserve Fund—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

Union Bank of London; General Credit and Finance Co of London, (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICE—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

Current Accounts.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and the balance (if any) not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Fixed Deposits.

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	4 do
12 ditto	6 do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HANTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital—£500,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Hasgoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the Out Bank, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.			
3	do.	... ... at 1s. 11¾d.	„
2	do.	... ... at 1s. 11¾d.	„
1	do.	... ... at 1s. 11¾d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)		... ... at 1s. 11¾d.	„

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 6

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittances.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, one per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 24th April 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue exceeds £310,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.

The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.

Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).

William Loudon, Esq., Administrator General.

Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.

Solicitors—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland & Peile.

Agents— „ Ewart, Latham & Co.

City Agent—The Manager, Delhi & London Bank (Ld).

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

„ The National Bank of India.

Secretary—D. McLaughlan Slater, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Stamp-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower :—

Age.	Civil.			Military.		
	Half-yearly.		Monthly.	Half-yearly.		Monthly.
	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.
20	16	8 0	2	14 9	19	8 0	3	7 3
30	20	0 0	3	5 3	22	0 0	3	14 3
40	25	0 0	4	6 10	26	0 0	4	9 8
50	33	0 0	5	13 6	33	8 0	5	14 11
60	46	0 0	8	2 4	47	0 0	8	5 2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 or the different periods at the respective Ages :—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.

4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.

The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continents, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to Mauritius.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London E.C.

John Alexander Hankey, Esq.—*Governor.*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

Directors.

Nath. Alexander, Esq.	Harry Geo. Gordon, Esq.
J. Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	Edwin Gower, Esq.
Rich. Bagshallat, Esq.	Sam. Gregson, Esq., M.P.
H. Bonham Bax, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark W. Collet, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
Sir Fred. Currie, Bart.	David Powell, Esq.
F. G. Dalgetty, Esq.	Alex. Trotter, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	Wm. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock P. Wilson, Esq.

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*

John Anthony Rucker, Esq., *Underwriter.*

Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., *Actuary.*

Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*

W. G. Hunter, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

Life Department.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

Fire Department.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

Marine Department.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable in their Agency, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies :—

Madras	.....	Messrs. Arbuthnot, & Co.
Calcutta	.....	„ Mackillop, Stewart, & Co.
Hong Kong	.....	„ Dent & Co.
Shanghai	.....	„ Dent & Co.
Mauritius	.....	„ Blyth & Co.
Melbourne	.....	„ Dalgety & Co.
Launceston	.....	„ Da Cruz & Co.
Hobart Town	.....	„ Mr. Lavington Roope.
Adelaide	.....	„ Elder & Co.
Sydney	.....	„ Fanning Griffiths & Co.
Dunedin	.....	„ Dalgety Rattray & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 20th June 1865.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows :—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CLARETS, Eshenaner Benecke—			
	St. Estephe	at Rs.	12 per doz
Do.	Do. St. Julien	„	15 „
Do.	Do. Pauillac	„	18 „
Do.	Do. Pontet Canet	„	25 „
Brandy, Aef de Lure—Gold Ring		„	18 „
Champagne, Lelegard		„	95 „

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES :—

		p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc ..... Rs.	6 8 pts.
	Do. ..... „	13 0 qts
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE ..	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38
	Vieux Pale	18
COGNAC	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—MARRIAN'S BEER, Capsuled.

4 Doz. Cases, at Rs. 5 per doz. qts.
6 do. „ 3 per doz. pts.

Marrian's Beer in Wood.....Rs. 80 per Hhd., just arrived ex *Fleur de Lis*.

The above Beer has obtained high favour in the Australian Markets. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1867.

CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, in first-rate order, a shipment (direct) of the original Jules Mumm's Champagne in Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh Invoice of Beer, quarts and pints, in good order, Champagne Cider, Port Wine, Brandy, Sherry, &c. Also DOMESTIC STORES consisting of Hams, Bacon, Pigs' Cheeks, Jams, Soups, Meats, Vegetables, Salmon, Essence of Beef, Oatmeal, Pearl Barley, Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar, Biscuits, and other stores for Mess and Domestic use too numerous to mention, Fishing Rods and Tackle, &c.

Agency business in all its branches attended to carefully and every assistance rendered to Constituents in procuring passages, shipping, landing and clearing of packages, and the transmission of same—Agents for the Art Union of Glasgow. DWYER & Co.

No. 1, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, East.

ON SALE, at our Godowns, the following WINES of the usual good quality :—

SHERRY, Pellath and Johnson's...at Rs.		30 per doz.
Do.	Morice Cox's.....at „	30 „
PORT WINE, Hunt's	at „	30 „

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.)
Bombay, 25th February 1867.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.		Rs. 27	per Doz.
do.	do.	29	„
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.		Rs. 27	„
„	2 „ pts.	14	„
Old Tom		Rs. 20	„
Brandy in 1 dozen cases	Rs. 32 per dozen.		

1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

CLARET.—TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED) have the pleasure to announce their receipt of a consignment of their much esteemed Clarets, which they regret to say have been delayed so long by the disablement, from stress of weather, of the vessel by which the consignment was originally